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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,649 New Series — BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M. AUSTRALIA	3951	600	R. Ashdown	2nd April.
PESHAWUR	3309	650	C. H. Meade	9th "
ASSAYE	3955	550	W. J. Nantes	16th "
D. CUVIER	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
CITY OF PARIS	5027	500	H. Harvey	30th "
MOOLTAN	3851	1340	S. Brewer	7th May.
KHEDIVE	4719	800	T. Harris	14th "
THAMES	4101	600	W. J. Seaton	21st "
M. MALWA	2959	800	W. Atkinson	TUESDAY. 25th "
M. ANCONA	2124	650	F. Otto	1st June.

The steamers are intended to proceed direct between Malta and those ports, as via Marseilles, as the others, as occasion for London steamers at Marseilles. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

2. steamers will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	To sail 1886.
PEKIN	6700	670	A. Symons	2nd April.
MAVENNA	3377	700	A. B. Daniell	13th "
VICEROY	5119	900	M. de Horne	20th "
HOOGLY	3758	700	C. W. Bessy	14th May.
BOMBAY	4024	700	W. B. Crabtree	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. S. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 10th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 240, Rs. 180, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wines. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half rate. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 50, 40, and 30 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered LONDON, Free of Charge, on the steamer arriving in the same months.

A discount of 25, 5, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	3,000	850	1st April 1886
LAMBRO	3000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDINO (late China)	3,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launches leave Apollo Bunder between 11 and 12 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 15 days are issued via Brindisi, Boat fares to Genoa, Naples, and Messina.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Elsoom House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 27, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,300	600	3rd April.
CYNDIA	G. Meichl	3,000	550	15th "
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doucich	1,800	600	1st May.
TERNIKOF	C. F. Vargas	3,500	600	15th "
EPHETRIDE	E. Gessner	4,000	550	3rd June.
ARGYRADES	P. Andronich	3,000	600	5th "

A surgeon and stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six months at the following reduced rates:—	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Victuals. Wines supplied at moderate charges. Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 25th, BRINDISI on the 27th of each month.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their Baggage, also to the steamers, free of charge.

For particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	To sail from Bombay.
MERTON HALL	2,000	400	Gibbons	28th March.
CRAIG HALL	2,300	475	Rusk	11th April.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th March, 1886.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid steam-ship AUSTRALASIAN, 3,700 tons, Captain SIMPSON, will sail for LONDON from BOMBAY direct, about 6th April, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates. The steamer is now in the Prince's Dock, and can be seen at any time. It is expected that the voyage Home will be made in twenty-four days, including all detentions. The steamer is also furnished with an Ice-house and cow.

The steamer is now in the Prince's Dock and can be seen at any time.

A Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Comfortable accommodation for Passengers.

For farther particulars apply

FINLAY M...

8th March 1886.

CLAN...

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrocas, Porebandar, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th April, on arrival of outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, as the Company may order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAROOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at 6 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st March, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY, AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ... Rs. 70
Do. In 18 carat Gold ... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ... „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unqualled for watering flowers in blooms or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. ... each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive...

Cash prices.

	Rs.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size, Wicker covered ...	7 8
..... One gallon size ...	9 8
..... One and a half gallon size ...	12 0
..... Wicker covered ...	12 8
..... Two and a half gallon size ...	17 8
..... Wicker covered ...	18 8
..... Three and a half gallon size ...	17 8
..... Wicker covered ...	20 0
..... Five gallon size ...	25 8
..... Wicker covered ...	27 0
..... Six ...	30 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)	35 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

LITHOGRAPHY FOR THE MILLION, WITHOUT ANY PRESS.

THE NEW "LIGHTNING" WRITING MULTIPLIER.

THIS Apparatus enables everyone to multiply all Writings, Designs, etc., to any extent, and the Apparatus is most valuable for producing Price-Lists, Circulars, Programmes, Plans, etc. Of can be had in ink, colours or bronze, equal to the best Lithographic work. About 150 impressions can be taken per hour, and the first about one minute after the writing is done. Impressions can be taken not only on paper but on wood, leather, glass and stuffs. The Apparatus will last for years without any renewal.

CASH PRICES.
Size B 10 by 15 in. Rs. 60.
„ C 15 by 20 in. Rs. 75.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORES CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by remittance.

EXCHANGE WITH ...

Rate for telegraphic ... whereby pay... once in Rou... Cost of Tel...

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly increasing branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, etc., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PRINTING FRAMES, CAMEO DIES and PRESSES, TENTS, STANDS, BATHS, and every requisite for both the DRY and WET PROCESS.

THE COMPANY ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THOMAS'S "PALL-MALL" EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates:—

Cash Prices.		Cash Prices.
4½ × 3½ per doz. ...Rs. 1 12	9 × 7 per doz.	...Rs. 7 8
4 × 4 „ ... „ 2 8	10 × 8 „	... „ 10 0
6½ × 4¾ „ ... „ 4 0	12 × 10 „	... „ 14 0
7½ × 4½ „ ... „ 4 8	15 × 12 „	... „ 24 0
8½ × 6½ „ ... „ 6 8		

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINS PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

Two or three GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES used at eating time (two Capsules possess the same medical properties as one spoonful of the tar solution) will promptly relieve the sufferers in cases of bronchitis, pulmonary catarrh, obstinate cough, cold, irritation of the chest, sore throat, pulmonary phthisis, dyspepsia, catarrh of the bladder, PRICKLY HEAT.

The CAPSULES are white coated, and the name of GUYOT is printed in black ink on each one.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19, rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—MESSRS. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January 1886.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,
BOMBAY

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH ... ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS. Rs.

Cotton Lace ...	from ...
Balbriggan Lace ...	...
Silk Lace ...	...
Brown Merino, Very Fine ...	...
White Summer Merino, Very ...	...
Silk and Wool, Finest ...	...
Wear ...	...
International ...	...
Striped Balb...	...

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer by putting ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Moreover purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting 4 plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel ... ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO THEATRE AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.
TO-NIGHT.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
and
AGAIN HUNDREDS WERE UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION
and
THOUSANDS OF HAPPY SMILING FACES
were seen leaving from
THE PAVILION
wending their way homewards, pleased and satisfied at their having witnessed the
GREAT CIRCUS
EVER
IN BOMBAY.
ABSOLUTELY AND EMPHATICALLY
THE MOST UNIQUE PERFORMERS,
THE MOST ARTISTIC CLOWNS,
THE MOST HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES,
PONIES, DOGS AND MONKEYS,
and
THE MOST MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT
Ever assembled under one Pavilion at ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
Box Office at Circus Pavilion.
Admission :—Private Boxes to hold 4 Chairs, Rs. 16; 1st Grand Circle Chairs, Rs. 3; Family Circle Chairs, Rs. 2; Parquette, Re. 1; Gallery, 8 annas.
Soldiers in Uniform half price. Gallery excepted.
Doors open 5-30. Commence 6 o'clock.
Children half price.
SATURDAY NEXT,
GRAND MATINEE
FOR SCHOOLS, FAMILIES AND PEOPLE RESIDING AT A DISTANCE.
Doors open 3-30. Commence 4 o'clock.
Special arrangements for schools.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable furnished BUNGALOW, on Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row, House Agent.

TO LET, the only remaining BUNGALOW at Khandalla with a Drawing-room and three bed and bath-rooms and close verandah. Rent for the season, Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, House Agent.

NOTICE.
MR. A. C. WINGROVE and I having DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP from THIS DATE, I am authorized to give receipts for all moneys owing to or by the account under the style of C. R. WILLIAMS & Co.
C. R. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 31st March, 1886.

RUPEES 1,500,
GOLD WATCH
AND
GOLD CHAIN,
ATTACHED WITH 20 DOLLARS PIECE.
A N extra strong large size, English make, Gold Keyless dome, Hunter, Half Chronometer, Minute Repeater Watch, ten holes jewelled, compensation balance, double roller escapement, breguet spring, and adjusted to position and temperature. With an 18 carrat Gold Half-marked, Rich and all links are stamped. DOUBLE ALBERT CHAIN of Ship Cable pattern, weighed oz. 1, 3-15, attached with United States of America. Twenty dollars piece.
GHUBE'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PAIG'S BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BEST TURKISH TOWELS.

28 by 16 in.	36 by 22 in.	36 by 28 in.
Re. 0 12	Re. 0 14	Re. 1 4

BATH TOWELS.

63 by 37 inch	66 by 40 inch
Rs. 2	Rs. 3

Brown and White Striped.
Brown harsh and White Soft.
44 by 10 in. Re. 1 8-0
BATH BLANKET.—A great luxury in the use of the Bath.
78 by 48 inch, Rs. 6 each.
WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDIZE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, against fire at current rates by
BINNY, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

...SURANCE CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

FAREWELL TO BOMBAY.

LAST APPEARANCE OF THE
NORVILLE'S
GAIETY COMPANY,
THIS SEASON.
SATURDAY, 3RD APRIL, 1886,
for the joint benefit of
Miss LAURA VERNON, Messrs.
J. C. DEVON, D. C. SMITH,
C. VANE, & V. R. MARCAR.

COME AND SEE
EUROPEAN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
performing on the stage with
COMPLETE AND CORRECT PARSEE COSTUMES.
THE HIGHLY POPULAR
ABSURDLY RIDICULOUS!
EXQUISITELY MUSICAL!
ANGLO-PARSEE COMIC OPERA,
IN THREE ACTS BY HENRY PONTET, ENTITLED
MELITA
OR THE
PARSEE'S
DAUGHTER.

MELITA.....MISS EMMA MARKHAM.

WITH ENTIRELY NEW AND CORRECT COSTUMES OF THE ORTHODOX AND MODERN STYLE,
COMPLETE WITH JEWELLERY AND
EVERY REQUISITE FOR REALISTIC DELINEATION.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold Four ...Rs. 16 | Pit Stalls .. ..Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls .. ...Rs. 4 | Pit .. ..Re. 1
Back Seats.. .. ..Annas 8

To avoid disappointment Orchestra Stalls and Boxes may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 P.M. COMMENCE AT 9 P.M.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1886-87.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY attached his certificate to the Assessment Book for all Wards of the City.
R. C. K. OLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st March, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.
GREAT
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT THE
HUMMUM-STREET, NO. 1,
OF
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 1 p.m., Messrs JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wakeshwar (Malabar Hill) opposite the late Judge Khanu Tarwarea, and next to Captain Gerald Martin's bungalow, in the best, the valuable and handsome French-polished and richly carved furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery, and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, table lamps, first-rate electroliers, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Prov. D. L. Sharpin. The same comprises rich cut-glassware and handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plated ware such as cruet stands, butter and biscuit boxes, pillaster, Lady's stands, spoon and fork set of ivory handle table knives, handsome teak wood and blackwood French polished and carved furniture, such as telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, card tables, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, side and oval tables, chiffoniers, whatnots, drawing room conversation couches, chairs, easy folding and rocking chairs, ottomans, monkey stand and oval teapoys, table cover, opera glass, Brussels Carpets, Madras pattern double bedsteads, teakwood French polished dressing and washing tables, washstands, reclining couches, towel horse, looking glasses, writing table, long arm and folding easy chairs, chicks, &c., &c.
AT 2 P.M.
Property of another gentleman—
One fast running dun colour mare, 5 years, 14 height.
One English made splendid looking Dog cart.
JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 1st April, 1886.

MERWANJEE JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE OF valuable remaining Stock-in-trade of China Importers' shop at No. 8, Apollo-street.
MESSRS. JOHN AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms as above on THIS DAY, the 1st instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. JOHN AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their above rooms as above the valuable remaining Stock-in-trade of Messrs. Pestonjee Kharas (who have left Bombay) consisting of Pestonjee's Patent Safe, a quantity of the remaining Cutlery and Japanese curiosities, carved ivory, sandalwood and inlaid tables, whatnots, chairs, &c.
Price, Rs. 3-8.
BOMBAY and ...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

WANTED a pair of PONIES, about 13-2, quiet and showy. Apply "ITALIAN," care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India*, Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.
THORPE & Co.,
Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

THE CABIN DRESSING-CASE, made of Real Solid Leather, Compact, Neat, and Durable, is always Ready for use, and is Climate Proof. Rs. 20.
THORPE & Co.,
The Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DECK CHAIRS, a large choice from Rs. 4. Sovereign Bells from Rs. 2-8,
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a large and airy HOUSE at Kranpur, JUST BUILT. Apply Z., care of this paper.

WANTED, second-hand SPON'S ENGINEERING DICTIONARY. Apply C. M., Hoobloo, State price.

WANTED, a 12 foot LATHE. Address, stating price and where to be seen, M. F. B., Office of this paper.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR BEEHIVE BRANDY, landed Ex. S.S. "Pekin." WALTER NUTTER & Co., opposite the Custom House.

COOLING and REFRESHING SALOON.—Ices, Wines, and Spirits of the best quality only to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. J. T. Pearson's valuable furniture, pianoforte, harmonium, dog-cart, tricycle, &c., at Pender Road, Cumballa Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

BOHEMIAN GLASS FLOWER VASES from Re. 1-4. Majolica vases from Re. 1. Fancy Table Ornaments from annas 8. Cheapest ever offered.—SHROFF BROS.

FOR SALE, a handsome Bay Arab Horse, broken to harness, 5 years old. Price, Rs. 350. Open to offer. Apply "BEDOUIN," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

STRAYED, a Persian hound bitch, fawn colour, long tail, no ears. Whoever returns her to her lady this day will receive Rs. 20 from Manager, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

TODAY'S ICES.—Vanilla and Strawberry Cream, Rose-water Ice, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, Ans. 12 per lb.—BANNAS and Co., Wines, Spirits, and General Merchants.

WATCHES.—Mcabe Watches are said to be the best, but our Rotherham Watches are equally good (if not superior) in all cases at moderate prices. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-Gate-Street, Fort.

ELLWOODS' PATENT HUNTING HATS AND HELMETS from Rs. 6. Christy's Drab Helmets at Rs. 7. A choice selection of fancy Puggrees, suitable for gents' hats, to be had at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

FOR SALE, a nice BROUGHAM. Apply to RALLI BROTHERS.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder. Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 23 per case of 8 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE" BRAND WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 25. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is OPEN to Visitors, excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Cocoanda, Bombay Agency, 5, Bruce Lane.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badhani, Pile & Co., Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO BE LET, ELPHINSTONE LODGE, Matheran. Comfortably furnished, immediate possession. Apply to J. DICKSON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 30 ...NY & CO., 3, Meadow-street, Bombay.

...RRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just ... 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2, ... Bombay Metal Mart.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
PIANOS { Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS { With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS { The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS { By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roe nisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS { By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS { By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS { On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS { Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
{ A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
...n Framed Pianette at Rs. 400
...thly for 30 months
...nstrument.
...Pianette of
...ith com-
...ack-

NOTICES.

PORT DUES.
UNDER the provisions of section 45 of the Indian Ports Acts 1875, and Act XI. of 1883, the port due on vessels entering the port of Bombay is fixed at one anna per register ton from 1st April, 1886.
By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
G. MANSON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."
LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also by Colonel Herio Maitland C.B., who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign and highly approved of it.
Is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	per day. lbs.	or	per day Desiccated Food lbs.
Hay	11 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	2½ lbs.
		Hay	14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	lbs.	Goode's Desiccated Food	lbs.
Hay	10 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
		Hay	10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

PRICE LIST
OF
W. C. SMITH & CO.'S
READY MIXED PAINTS OF ANY COLOUR.

	Per cwt. Rs.		Per cwt. Rs.
Read, mixed White	20	Oak Colour	18
Do. Dark Stone Colour	20	Teak Colour	18
Do. Light Stone Colour	20	Deep Purple Brown	18
Buff Colour	21	Bronze Green	20
Light Purple Brown	18	Brunswick Green	18
Dark Chocolate Colour	18	Black Paint	17
		Lead Colour	18
		Blue Paint	18

These valuable paints prepared only by W. C. Smith & Co are warranted to keep their original colour for upwards of two years.
Samples may be had on application to
W. C. SMITH & CO.,
HOUSE DECORATORS & GENERAL CONTRACTORS,
29, Rampart Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that NUSSERWANJEE JAMSETJEE ESKURUWALLA, the sole surviving Trustee under the Deed of Trust, dated 5th November 1870, and made between CAWASJEE COOVERJEE, otherwise called COWASJEE BYRAMJEE of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, of the first part, NUSSERWANJEE COOVERJEE COOPER and PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COOPER, both of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, of the second part, and the said NUSSERWANJEE COOVERJEE COOPER and NUSSERWANJEE JAMSETJEE ESKURUWALLA, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, of the third part, hath contracted to sell the hereditaments and premises hereby conveyed as property. Any and all persons having any claim in, and, to the said hereditaments and premises by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 11, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived and abandoned.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage tenement, hereditaments and premises thereon, standing and being one compartment of a Chawl or Range of four compartments, situate, lying and being at Nababboy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Fort Division, fronting the same street to the south and the street at present occupied by Sorabjee Bustomjee and others, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1818, Street No. 2, Gunbow Street, containing by admeasurement 172 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Pestonjee Hormusjee Setna, and west by other compartments of the said Chawl, on or towards the north by the house of Cursetjee Pallonjee Poonwalla, and on or towards the south by Nababboy Bomanjee Street aforesaid.—Dated this 30th day of March 1886.
KHUNDERAO MOROJI,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
TENDERS for the PURCHASE of HER MAJESTY'S SCREW STEAMSHIP PHILOMEL will be received by the Naval Commander-in-Chief on board H. M. S. Bacchante up to noon of WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1886.
The vessels will be sold with Engines, Boilers, Masts, Yards, Sails, Awnings and Spars, Anchors and Cables, and such Boats and other stores as may be on board as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.
Each Tender before being considered must be accompanied by a cheque on the Bombay Bank or other recognised mercantile banking firm equal to 25 per cent of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid before delivery is taken.
The Tenders will be submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for decision.
The Vessel will be at the risk and charge of the Purchaser from the date the acceptance of the Tender is communicated to him.
The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misstatements shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account:—

Tonnage—Old measurement	664
Tonnage displacement	805
When Built	In the year 1867
Where Built	At Deptford
Length between perpendiculars	170 ft.
Breadth	29 ft.
Draught of water when deep	Forward 10 ft.
	Aft 10 ft. 6 in.
Engines	Horizontal double acting
Boilers	Two Rectangular Tubular
Horse Power	Nominal 160
	Indicated 800
Full speed on Trial Trip	10 kts. 11
Coal can stow in Bunkers	tons 101

The vessel will be open for inspection on applying for an order to the Naval Commander-in-Chief or the Director of Indian Marine on and after the 1st April, 1886.
F. W. RICHARDS,
Rear Admiral & Commander-in-Chief.
Bacchante at Bombay, 25th March, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,00
RESERVE FUND.....£800,00
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—63, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay, for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.
QUARTS .....Rs. 26-8 per doz.
PINTS.....14-8 per doz.
PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. per doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	47 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	32 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	
CLARET, Langoiran	12 8	16 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	
BRANDY, Hartop's Old Cognac	24 8	
Courvoisier's	24 0	

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
WATSON & Co., Sole Agents,
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

NOTICES.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.
THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST ARRIVED, a new English-built light LANDAU, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
...pair of Excellent Victoria Horses, ...pection by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A new English Victoria and some Dog-carts.
Some second-hand English-built Broughams Victorias, Mail-phaetons.
And also some new sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bedsteads &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED to 9, FORBES STREET, FORT
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 8-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 2', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
From this date we have appointed Messrs. ...PER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona ...le of
...*Gazette* Daily,
Overland Summary,
...kly Budget.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE" CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the most safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, GOODS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOUSES, and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. CLAIMS on the above promptly and liberally SETTLED.
LOSS OF RENT also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1885.....£300,000
" 1886.....4,788,196
LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium reduced.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.
JOINT REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,055,467
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,976 3 9	1878	£2,925,755 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£3,338,107 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
8, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME TAX.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
CONTAINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. No Life Assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port to India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1885.
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....&c. 50,15,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Re. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 5	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Rate Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Section in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Bonus Results about
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to safe Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policy after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 90 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	"
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	"
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	"

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	" 27	Half-yearly	"
Quarterly	" 14	Quarterly	"
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	"

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY.....As. 1.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to issue from between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	" 0 12
Third do.	" 0 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As. per line,

but no Advertisement consists less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smaller type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per line,
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	3 " "

In the Twelve Leaguses double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
...nts of two or three lines relating to such ... Sales, Business Cards, Situations ...d, Houses or Lodgings, to the ... Lost or Found. The scale ...y of these classes is as

	Re. 1-0
	0-8

...charged on

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Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Rifle Association Prize distribution Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Military Relief Fund, Committee, Town Hall, 3-30 p.m.
Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—I. M. S. Patrick Stewart (s), from Kurrachee Gulf of Venice (s), Shields; and White Rose (s) Cochin.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sir Launcelot (s), for Havre; and Agra (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Werneth Hall left the Dock yesterday.

THE CIRCUS.—There will be a change of programme to-night at Abell, Kiser and Olman's Circus, and several novel features will be introduced.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—From Monday next, Mr. Justice Bayley will sit in the Insolvency Court daily with a view to disposal of outstanding and opposed cases.

A LECTURE.—Babu Botap Chandra Moosoomdar will deliver an address in English, at 6 o'clock this evening, at the Paramhans Samaj Mundir, Girgaum, on the Gospel of Theism.

THE MAHALUXMEE BATTERY.—Seventy-seven men of the Royal Artillery have been encamped on Warden Road, Malabar Hill, in tents. The men are to be employed in fixing the heavy guns on the Mahaluxmee Battery.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Amphitrite will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 4 p. m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails per s.s. Pekin will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow, the 2nd proximo, at 6 p. m.

THEFT.—Gulloo Shaik Ahmed, a Mahomedan vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a copper pot, valued Re. 1, the property of Suaik Ali Shaik Mahomed, a fireman, living at Chutni Mohla, on the evening of the 30th March. The complainant on the evening in question left the copper-pot at a Venar stand-pipe to be filled with water, and on his return found it missing. The accused took the pot, and pledged it with a Marwarree. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mrs. Carran, a resident of Mahableshwar, reported having lost, on the night of the 25th March, whilst driving from the Yacht Club in a hack victoria, a gold brooch set with diamonds and rubies, valued at Rs. 200.—Mr. J. Rollo, living in the Fort, reported having lost on the night of the 27th March, somewhere in Meadow street, a pair of gold mounted eyeglasses.—Narotumdass Talsidas, living in 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, reported on Tuesday that his daughter, aged eleven years, whilst at a wedding party in Jewanjee Maharajah's Warree, dropped off her wrist a gold bangle set with pearls, valued at Rs. 40.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Mahadoo Jannoo, a ghorawalla, employed in a hack stable at Khetwady, 4th Lane, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on two separate charges, of stealing articles consisting of brass vessels, a blanket, and a cotton sheet, of the collective value of Rs. 5-8, the property of his fellow-up-loyer at the same stable, named Bobojee Narcona and another. The accused, during the absence of the two complainants, on the evening of the 29th March, stole the articles and disposed of them. The police recovered the property. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW TOWER OF SILENCE.—Yesterday morning a new Tower of Silence was consecrated at Callian, in the presence of from 5,000 to 6,000 Parsees, men, women, and children. The ceremony was performed by Dastoor Ardeshir Rustomjee Sunjana, of Callian, assisted by his brother, Dastoor Darashah Rustomjee Sunjana and Dastoor Khoorsedjee Menocherjee, of Taunah. The "*Jusson*" or thanksgiving ceremony, which commenced at 8 a.m., lasted two hours. Mr. Nowrojee Ballabhai, of Callian, who has built the tower at the expense of about Rs. 35,000, in memory of a deceased wife, addressed the assembled Zoroastrians and declared the tower for the use of the Parsee community of Callian. An address and a shawl were presented to him on behalf of the Parsees of Callian; and shawls where also presented to the two Dastoors, and to the son of late Mr. Cowasjee Sorabjee Buedwar, contractor, who built the tower. Mr. Ballabhai gave a feast yesterday to all the Zoroastrians present at the ceremony. Marquees had been erected near the tower for the accommodation of the Parsees. Special trains of the G. I. P. Railway were run on Tuesday and yesterday between Dunday and Callian, the latter station situated at a distance of about two miles from the railway station.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—MAR. 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following amongst other matters were heard before his Lordship:—

RE SURJEE VUSSONJEE JOSHI.

The Hon. Budrodeen Tyebjee moved on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order and leave to amend the schedule.

The application was opposed by Mr. Dhairyavan on behalf of a creditor, but after some argument it was granted.

RE GOPALJEE PURSHOTUM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar represented the insolvent and applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

The application was granted

CAN RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUND MONEY BE CLAIMED BY CREDITORS?

RE EDWARD JAMES SYDNEY SHREWSBURY.

The insolvent's discharge was opposed by Kesaval Gordhundas, a creditor, who was represented by Mr. Vicajee. Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Little, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

The point as to whether the Provident Fund money standing to the credit of the insolvent in the books of the G. I. P. Railway could be claimed by the Official Assignee on behalf of the creditors, was argued a fortnight ago.

The Commissioner, in giving judgment on the point to-day, said that the insolvent was a clerk employed in the Locomotive Department of the G. I. P. Railway Company, at Parel, on a monthly salary of Rs. 275. Mr. Vicajee had contended what whereas 5 per cent., of that salary was, under the rules of the Railway Company, monthly deducted for the future benefit of the insolvent, or his family, that money so deducted was money held in trust, and it ought accordingly to have been inserted in the schedule. Mr. H. I. F. Thompson, Secretary to the Railway Company, stated in evidence that on the 31st December last, there stood to the credit of the insolvent Rs. 2,755-2 in the Provident Fund and Rs. 139-5 in the Mutual Insurance Fund. The employés received interest on the money deposited in the Provident Fund; but under the rules, if they were dismissed from the service for misconduct, they then only received their actual contributions. Mr. Farran contended that as long as a person remained in the employ of the railway company, he could not withdraw any portion of the money; and that the directors had a right under the rules, at the end of the term of the service, to hand the money over to the wife or the children Having considered the rules and regulations, the Commissioner said that he entertained no doubt but that the money in question was an expectancy and a contingency, and it was the duty of the insolvent to have inserted it in the schedule. The 5 per cent. deducted from salary did not become the property of the company; it was vested in trustees for the benefit of the insolvent or his family. Whether the Official Assignee would be able to get anything out of it, his Lordship said he would give no opinion; but it was clear that the insolvent had a right to this property; and if he was dismissed from the service, he could withdraw and take it away with him. The insolvent had already received the benefit of the Act in 1879, when his liabilites amounted to Rs. 5,435; and since then, a comparatively short time, he had run up in his present insolvency debts to the amount of Rs. 5 679-3-11, while his assets were nil. Whether the Official Assignee would eventually get anything out of the Provident Fund and Mutual Insurance Fund moneys, remained to be seen. That official could take such steps as he thought proper; but the Commissioner said he would order, and accordingly did order, the insolvent to insert those moneys in his schedule.

Mr. Vicajee then proceeded to oppose the insolvent's discharge on the following grounds; false schedule, fraudulently contracting debts on the security of the Provident Fund money, and reckless expenditure.

After the insolvent was examined, the Commissioner said he would postpone the hearing for six months, giving the insolvent the protection of the Court.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th March, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·893
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·1
Dew Points	71·2
Relative humidity of Air	74·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·3
Prevailing Directions of Wind	NNW, N, ENE, NW, NNW, NW, ENW
Total miles of wind in 24 hours	338

* From midnight to midnight.

THE *GUJERATI* DEFAMATION CASE.

THE defamation case in which Chutterbooj Morarjee, a Shett in the Bhattia community, is complainant, charging Icharam Sarjaram Desai, the editor of the *Gujerati*, and Muncherjee Nusserwanjee, the printer and publisher, with defaming him, was resumed before Mr. Cooper yesterday.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Vullubdass Valji, the secretary, treasurer and manager, Halai Bhattia Majon, and a Justice of the Peace, said he succeeded Mr. Luckmidas Kimjee in that office. He went last year on a pilgrimage to several places in the north of India, and among other places he visited Nathwada, where he met the complainant. Witness paid his respects to the Maharaj, and to his knowledge he, the complainant, did likewise, as he met him in the presence of the Maharaj. The Maharaj invested the complainant with a scarf and gave him *dershan*. Witness was not aware that there was any unpleasantness between the Maharaj and the Chutterbooj Morarjee. The latter left Nathwad before witness. The Maharaj showed complainant special attention to show his respect for him by sending his own men to escort him to the railway station, and putting one of his carriages at his disposal. If an orthodox Bhattia failed when leaving Nathwada to get a scarf from the Maharaj, it would reflect discredit upon him, as also would his failure to get *dershan*, that was, if he was refused leave to approach and pay his respects to the Maharaj. It would be a very great discredit to a Bhattia or to a person belonging to any caste if he was ordered to leave Nathwada. A Hindoo who has been refused *dershan* by the Maharaj cannot visit his temple. People at the mandir would not have anything to do with him, and would refuse to see or hold any conversation with him, besides would prevent him entering the mandir. He had never known any one so yet having been refused *dershan*. Witness had read the letters in the *Gujerati* and the imputations in it were calculated to discredit the complainant in the eyes of his caste and other Hindoos. There was no foundation for the statements at the end of the letter that witness had altercations with the Maharaj and was sent away in disgrace.

In cross-examination witness said he was an orthodox Hindoo, and acted up to his religion and believed in it.

Mr. Lang: What do you mean by an orthodox Hindoo?

Witness: One who has a belief in his religion. Continuing, he said he was a most devoted follower of Vallubcharjee Maharaj. The orthodoxy of a Bhattia consisted of devotedness to the Maharaj, added to a friendly intercourse with one's caste fellows and other Hindoos, refraining from backbiting anybody, and some other matter witness could not call to mind. He was not aware of unorthodox Bhattias. Witness did not regard the Maharaj as an incarnation of the Deity, but as a representative of the Deity. He did not consider it one of the highest honors he could have to partake of the remains of the Maharaj's dinner, otherwise called *futan*. Witness could not say if there were Bhattias who considered it a high honor to partake of the *futan*. He had not heard that Vallubcharjee would not also know that it was considered a high honor to partake of the *pan supri* the Maharaj had chewed, nor to drink the water, in which his dhotie or the whole of his feet had been washed. On the occasion of particular ceremonies, when the portion of his feet were washed, it was considered a great honor to drink the water. Witness had drunk such water, but only a drop or two. Witness could not say whether Vallubcharjee boasted upon it as a great honor. The present Maharaj at Nathwada was Goverdhan Laljee, the son of Girdalal Laljee, his immediate predecessor. Witness did not know that Girdalal had been deposed by the Udipur State about 8 years ago, and Goverdhan put on the *gadee* in his place, or that the former Maharaj still claimed to be on the *gadee*. Maharajas had *gredis* in different places for collecting voluntary contributions. Witness considered Goverdhan Laljee as the representative of Shin Vullubcharjee, but did not know how many Bhattias paid respect to Girdalal as high priest, nortnat his cause was supported by most of the Bhattias in Bombay. The Halar Bhattia Majan did not at present subscribe to the *Gujerati*; it did in the time of Luckmidas Khimjee;

The case was adjourned after this witness.

INSULTING THE HOLKAR'S RANEE.

At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice, Jardine on Tuesday, an appeal in the case of the Empress *vs.* Appa Babajee and four others was heard. It was from the decision of Rai Bahadur Ramchand Yagneshwar Joglekar, Assistant magistrate, Sholapore, who convicted the accused of the offence of intentional insult, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, committed with respect to Shrimant Parvatibai Saheb, Consort of His Highness the Holkar, and her attendants, on the occasion of her visit to the temple at Pandharpur; and sentenced the fourth defendant to a fortnight's, and the other four to a month's rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. Dhairyavan, with Mr. Mahadeo C. Apte, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case are these. Government, in a resolution dated the 1st February last, directed that due assistance should be given to Her Highness the Ranee of the Maharajah Holkar, who proposed travelling through Sholapur in connection with the collectorates. On the 15th March last, Her Highness worshipped the idol Vittoba at Sholapur till about 3 p.m., and then went to see the temple of Rukmini. She placed some offerings before the idol, but did not make the "puja," a form of worship. The worshippers of the goddess Rukmai, who were there, were evidently angry at this. When Her Highness came out of the temple and was walking under a punkha (a long piece of cloth bag held up at different points to enable purdah women to walk under unseen) the first two accused said in a loud tone likely to be heard by Her Highness "If the — had no mind to worship, why did she come?" The Canarese people joined in abusing Her Highness's managers and attendants by saying that they were robbers, and so on. The sepoys in attendance on Her Highness were incensed at the insult, but the agent with Her Highness kept order, saying that they were in a foreign jurisdiction, and that they should not take the law into their own hands. There was one police sepoy, but he was overpowered, and consequently unable to do anything. A magistrate then was sent for, but by the time he repaired to the spot, Her Highness had left the temple. Her Highness, being a purdah lady, did not lodge a complaint; but her page, who was incensed, had made the complaint. One of the witnesses who recognised the accused as being concerned in the offence. The magistrate convicted all the five accused, and sentenced them as mentioned above.

The appeal was based on the principal grounds that the magistrate came to the spot immediately after the alleged offence was said to have been committed, and himself hear the accused; and fearing that they would take steps with respect thereto, he, without going to his court, and without issuing any legal process, made a hurried inquiry in the road and passed the sentences. Although the magistrate was positively informed that the Ranee did not intend to go on with the prosecution, he maliciously proceeded with the inquiry. As the offence was a compoundable one, he exceeded his jurisdiction. Since the last year, there had existed great enmity between the accused and the magistrate on account of an order issued by him in connection with the "Gowree" festival, and the suit filed by the accused in consequence of it.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, ordered the proceedings to be sent for. The accused were, meanwhile, directed to be released on bail.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Dr. Cook (chairman), Mr. Geary, C.I. Merewether, Col. Portman, Captain Morland, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. Ragunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Muncherjee N. Bansjee, Nanabhoy B.,Jeejeebhoy, and R. M. Sayani.

AWKWARD CORNERS.

Mr. Khote, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take early measures to take up land at the foot of the French Bridge, Chowpati, forming the northern corner of an oart abutting on the French Road, so as to widen the street and prevent accidents. This, Mr. Khote said, was an awkward corner projecting some ten or eleven feet into the street. The Municipal Commissioner had not been apprised for the first time on that occasion of the necessity of this improvement. The speaker found that the Chairman had no power except what the meeting gave him; and one of them, Lord Young, once well known in the House of Commons as Solicitor-General for Scotland, cited that assembly as the model of all others, and observed that the Speaker had no inherent powers, and only acts in the name of the House. Any person present at a public meeting, if he has the support of a majority, is entitled to speak, although the chairman or a minority may object. The other two Judges concurred, only remarking that the case would be different if the meeting were called to promote a special object, in which it was to be viewed as a private meeting, and any opponents might be considered as not invited and liable to be silenced.

THE PRINCIPLE OF NAMING STREETS.

Another subject which provoked discussion was an application to sanction the transfer of Rs. 2,815, being the amount of savings in the grant for Churney Road extension to Falkland Road, to meet a portion of the sum to be paid to Mr. Vurjevandas Madhowjas on account of the rent of his bungalow at Love Grove, and in discharge of all claims for damages and cost in respect of this property.

Mr. Khote thought it would be very confusing to the public, if the whole length of road, crossing Girgaum Back Road and Grant Road and terminating at Falkland Road, were called Churney Road. Hitherto only the strip of road from Queen's Road to the Tramway terminus at Girgaum was known by that name. As for the new road made there the Municipal Commissioner had taken a great deal of trouble in its construction, and, therefore, it might very appropriately be called Oliivant Road.

Dr. Peterson deprecated on, general principle the idea of naming streets after distinguished or undistinguished citizens of Bombay. It would be much more desirable to retain the name already given to the road. Moreover, it did not fall within the juridiction of the Town Council to gives names to the streets.

The Municipal Commissioner said the systems which he had followed was that adopted in London, which was to give the same name to a road and its extension in the same line. Here the whole extent of the road was called Churney Road, because it ran in a straight line as far as Falkland Road. As regards himself, the Commissioner said he had the very strongest objection to naming the road after him or any one connected with the Municipality. For his part, he considered he had been called to adopt the verdict of the Town Council five years hence.

Mr. Khote adhered to his opinion that giving the same name to the whole length of the road from the ocean to Falkland Road would cause confusion. He also knew that it was considered a high honor to partake of the *pan supri* the Maharaj had chewed, nor to drink the water, in which his dhotie or the whole of his feet had been washed. On the occasion of particular ceremonies, when the portion of his feet were washed, it was considered a great honor to drink the water. Witness had drunk such water, but only a drop or two. Witness could not, however, take Vallubcharjee boasted upon it as a great honor. The present Maharaj at Nathwada was Goverdhan Laljee, the son of Girdalal Laljee, his immediate predecessor. Witness did not know that Girdalal had been deposed by the Udipur State about 8 years ago, and Goverdhan put on the *gadee* in his place, or that the former Maharaj still claimed to be on the *gadee*. Maharajas had *gredis* in different places for collecting voluntary contributions. Witness considered Goverdhan Laljee as the representative of Shin Vullubcharjee, but did not know how many Bhattias paid respect to Girdalal as high priest, nortnat his cause was supported by most of the Bhattias in Bombay. The Halar Bhattia Majan did not at present subscribe to the *Gujerati*; it did in the time of Luckmidas Khimjee;

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THE RIGHTS OF CHAIRMEN.

THREE judges of the Supreme Court in Scotland have just decided some points of interest respecting the rights of persons attending public meetings. The Sheriff Substitute of Orkney had sent to prison for four days a Mr. Armour, a Free Church minister, for the offence of disturbing an election meeting and refusing to submit to the chairman. It appeared that Mr. Armour had desired to put a question to the candidate, and prefaced it with a speech, which the meeting was willing to hear, but the chairman ruled it to be out of order, and Mr. Armour declined to submit to the ruling. Upon this the meeting grew noisy, and the chairman declared it closed. Mr. Armour appealed against the conviction to the court in Edinburgh, and that learned tribunal transmitted an order by telegraph for his liberation until the case could be argued. After argument, it quashed the conviction. All the judges agreed that the facts alleged, even if true, amounted to no crime. In a public meeting they held that the chairman had no power except what the meeting gave him; and one of them, Lord Young, once well known in the House of Commons as Solicitor-General for Scotland, cited that assembly as the model of all others, and observed that the Speaker had no inherent powers, and only acts in the name of the House. Any person present at a public meeting, if he has the support of a majority, is entitled to speak, although the chairman or a minority may object. The other two Judges concurred, only remarking that the case would be different if the meeting were called to promote a special object, in which it was to be viewed as a private meeting, and any opponents might be considered as not invited and liable to be silenced.

CORA PEARL.

A LAST relic of the Empire, Cora Pearl, has just published her memoirs in a yellow-covered volume, with the simple object of gaining a little money to relieve her necessitous and lonely old age, and also because she ventures to think that they will be "interesting as a picture of the society of the Second Empire." It is no wonder that Cora Pearl's old age is lonely: the poor girl was never a great wit; one has only to read her book to see that she has no wit at all, for she does not record a single anecdote worth citing or a *bon mot* worthy of the name. At Vichy she tells us she used to spend 30,000 francs on her table in a fortnight; at Paris, in mid-winter, she would serve her dessert on 1,500 francs' worth of violettes de Parme instead of roses; at one time she wore jewels worth a million of francs. But about her famous lovers, Moray, Khalil Bey Gramont-Caderousse, the Prince of Orange, the two Marsans, the Duc de Hassano, and all the others who figure in this volume under transparent pseudonyms, Cora has nothing interesting to say. Doubtless had Cora been a woman of wit, she would not have to complain of being deserted in her ripe years, for there are plenty of examples of Parisian Aspasias and Phrynes, even in these days, whose table has continued to be honoured by the presence of intelligent and witty men long after their beauty had vanished. But Cora does not bewail her lot or pose as a victim. Although now reduced almost to poverty she declares that she has had a happy life, which statement she supports by saying that she has squandered heaps of money, and that her present lot is all that she deserves. Such resignation is admirable. The memoirs contain many love-letters from eminent persons, but they are not worth the money. Nor is the volume a diversion. The volume makes no appeal to unhealthy curiosity. It is simply dull and null. With unparalleled frankness Cora Pearl published, after the title-page, a facsimile of her birth certificate, from which it appears that she was born, February 23rd, 1842, at East Stonehouse, Devon, and that her real name is Emma Elizabeth Crouch. Her father, she tells us, was a musician, and the composer of the romance of "Eileen Mavourneen." Of course the sentimental Irish charity will cause us to hope that Cora Pearl will make a few thousand francs out of her book, but to speak frankly it is disappointing. The woman is not even malicious. For instance, we learn that at Vichy she might have ensnared the Emperor, but that she made no attempt to get into his good graces. "I left that to Coralie Herlanger (Marguerite Bellanger), whom I can remember in a green skirt, doing the scullery work. Quite a washing. *Une femme d'intérieur!*" Well, that is about the cruellest hit in the book, *et ce n'est pas assez.*

RUSSIAN TRADE IN ASIA.

THE *Novoye Vremya* says:—The obstacles which hinder the development of our trade relations with the Central Asian Khanates, especially with Bokhara may be removed (1) by abolishing, or at least, considerably reducing, the tax levied at the town of Bokhara on import and export goods; and (2) by establishing in the same town a branch of the Imperial Bank of Russia. To a certain extent the dues levied on Russian import and export goods amount to a decrease to the political importance of Russia and of Russian subjects in the eyes of Asiatics. And since what had to be allowed about 20 years ago, now seems disadvantageous, and has become quite natural but in a political sense, especially at the present time when Russia, having subdued Khiva, Farghana (the late Khanate of Khokand), and Merv, stands on a firm footing throughout Central Asia. The desired change in the trade relations need now be effected neither by going to war with Bokhara, nor by the forcible breach of the treaty with that Khanate, but by a voluntary act of reciprocity which shall be advantageous to both parties. Thus Russian traders would gain by the increased demand for Russian wares, and Bokharan producers would obtain a higher price for their cotton, silk, &c., especially if the manufacture of these webs were improved. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that when the treaty with Bokhara was concluded the mill and factory industry of Russia was far from its present development, whilst our mill owners and traders then held very confused notions regarding the requirements and the importance of Central Asian markets. Now, however, our manufacturing industries have become secured such a high position that they can and must dominate over all others in the markets of Bokhara, Khiva, and Kashgar, and the countries adjacent thereto. Hence to hold back from the attainment of this object would be an important political mistake on the part of the Russian Government. With respect to the establishment at Bokhara of a branch of the Imperial Bank of Russia, Russian merchants interested in Central Asian trade have already vociferously demanded that at Nijni Novgorod Fair since 1882; and when the late Amir's eldest son was returning to Bokhara, after the coronation festivities at Moscow, he was addressed by Russian traders at Orenburg on the same subject, and on which he was told by them that he was prevented from supporting him simply because they thought there were reasons of public policy for withholding their support. Mr. Crawford's opinion did not seem favourable to the founding of such a responsibility. For his part, Dr. Peterson said, he had no doubt as to the illoxality of the proceedings. He asked whether any advantage would be gained by straining the law and doing what at best was an excessively irregular thing, rather than place the matter before the Corporation and ask for the grant as recommended by the Commissioner and the Town Council. He was sure they would get it at once.

Dr. Peterson's motion having found no seconder it fell to the ground.

Mr. Khote said he could not, in the presence of Mr. Crawford, propound a law case. But to his own mind the provision of the law on the point seemed to be very explict. By that provision they could sanction the transfer, and then simply report it to the Corporation.

Mr. Geary proposed that the transfer be sanctioned.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Khote was carried, Dr. Peterson alone dissenting.

MADRAS.

SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON AT MADRAS.—Pondicherry was taken by surprise on Monday, the 22nd instant, by the unexpected visit of His Excellency Sir Herbert Macpherson, V.C., the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, who arrived by the mail train from Trichinopoly, accompanied by Brigadier General Elles, C. B., Adjutant General; Colonel Faunce, Deputy Adjutant General; and Captain Quilders, R. E., A. D. C. His Excellency's visit was strictly private; no one knew of his coming, and it was only after his departure that the name and rank of the distinguished arranger was known; for he made no calls, and as a matter of course no one visited him. On arrival at the railway station the party were wheeled off, in push-pushes, to the British Hotel, where tiffin and dinner had been ordered by telegraph "for four" and in the evening the travellers returned to the railway station, where they slept in the special saloon carriage in which they had travelled from Trichinopoly. Pondicherry society, and especially the official element of it, considers itself somewhat slighted.—*Times.*

NATIVE ARTIST.—Mr. Ravi Varma, the Travancore artist, has, during his sojourn in Madras this year, completed portraits in oils, of life-size, of the Governor, Mrs. Grant Duff, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and Mr. Ramaswmy Mudelliar. He is now engaged upon a large picture of the late Durbar at Puducottah, which will contain some thirty portraits. The success which he has attained so far in one of the most difficult branches of art affords a remarkable example of self-help. He was doubtless born with an aptitude for art, but he has been debarred, by the rigid caste prohibitions of the Royal Family of Travancore, to which he is allied, from cultivating his taste in the art schools and art galleries of Europe, and he has not had the opportunity of seeing any notable works of art in this country. Moreover, oil-painting is an accomplishment that has no fascination for the majority of the natives of India, and Mr. Ravi Varma probably met, during his early days as an artist, with little encouragement from those around him. But the late Maharajah of Travancore appreciated at its proper worth the talent of his kinsman, and the Duke of Buckingham took so generous an interest in his progress that he invited the young painter to accompany him to England for the purpose of tuition.—*Hindu.*

THE GREEK CRISIS.

THE Athens correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Feb 28, says:—That public feeling in Athens is very warlike there can be no doubt, or that it is mainly factitious, and that the Government of M. Delyannis has stimulated it with industry, suppressing meanwhile the considerations which ought to work for prudence and peace. The consequences are that the public mind is in a feverish state, exaggerating imaginary grievances which the nation is called on to resent and redress, and at the same time building fabulous estimates of its powers to accomplish the task which it persuades itself it is called on to perform. The Greek nation is becoming persuaded that the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia is a deadly injury which only the annexation of Epirus and part of Macedonia can atone for; that the Greek army is capable of expelling from those provinces ten times its number of Turkish troops, and that the Greek fleet could scour the Mediterranean of all Turkish naval force, conquer the Islands, occupy Smyrna, &c., and in general precipitate the ruin of the Turkish Empire. It is not for a cool outsider to say that these persuasions are delusions, and if they are not and Greece were able to do all this, there seems no good reason why Europe should regret such results if they could be accomplished without more than compensating injury to the general interests of European civilization. I for one believe that the good of the populations immediately interested would be promoted by annexation to Greece, in spite of any drawbacks which may be insisted on. Where the Greeks fail is in seeing that Europe has interests which it has a right to protect, and if Greece has a moral right to claim its own by any means, Europe has also the right to protect general interests by any appliances at hand, and if there is a conflict the weaker must give way. This they consider an oppression. They will not understand that to attack a friendly Government which has offered no *casus belli* is an invasion of international right, an act which unfriendly persons might regard as simply national piracy in fact, which is in itself a justification for an international intervention. They have come to regard it as a grievance that the protecting Powers should interfere with them in their plans for the redemption of Greek populations from Turkish rule, and there need be no hesitation in saying that on these grounds the Athenian public, at least, is inflamed with an indignation which may be dangerous to the Government and even to the King, although, *en passant*, I may say that the conduct of His Majesty has been, so far as I can learn, most correct and legal throughout.

It is not my place, had I the inclination, to judge a question which the European Governments are sitting in council on, much less to condemn the Greeks for acting on their views of international obligations, but to convey as correctly as I can, from such sources of information as are accessible here, the condition of affairs and the drift of the popular will. That M. Delyannis has proved himself a weak and incompetent head of Government very few people in Athens now question; that he has stimulated the popular excitement to show some kind of justification for resisting the pressure of the Powers, as well as to keep himself in place, I am quite satisfied. He has joined in the cry of "On to Salonica" to conciliate the patriotic, provoked agitations to the King and himself to display and foment the popular excitement which he could employ as an argument with the Powers for concessions to Greece, incurred in the levies and made ostentatious preparations for invasion of Turkey on a large, blustered and menaced, and when, finally, he discovers that his bug-a-boo tactics have frightened no one, that he has developed a frenzy for war in the population around the country houses, and while he is entirely unready for war, he is compelled to invite pressure amounting to coercion from the Powers to excuse himself to the people for not going to Salonica, and save his own head. The result is that the Greeks believe they can take Epirus. They are exalted to a defiance of the Powers and the Sultan together, and the people begin to demand that something shall be done at once, or they will know the reason why.

To encourage the army or conciliate it, the Minister of War has laid before the King a list of about 150 promotions, among them himself as one of a number of Generals, which list, on the very proper remonstrance that the King that these promotions were untimely and unjustified, was reduced to about half, still retaining the Generals and the Minister of War as one. The King still hesitating to sign the promotions, Delyannis made a point of signing a question of remaining in office, and the list of new drafts on an exhausted treasury was completed. Not one of these Generals has ever seen real service. Seventy thousand men, nominal, are under arms, and the popular imagination makes of them a hundred thousand, every man worth ten Turks, and naturally it insists on taking Epirus.

The machine has got beyond the Minister's control, and now he is anxious to escape responsibility by laying it on the King, who declines to interfere with the constitutional course of affairs, and the people threaten to hang M. Delyannis if he resigns or does not make war. If he makes war the vengeance is likely to be as summary, for no one can suppose that the Greek army is in a condition to meet the Turkish.

It was hoped by the Ministry that the bluster and menace would impose on the Powers, so that to content them nothing would be given her, but the game was carried on with increasing desperation. There remains now the bare possibility that the Ministry, more afraid of being hung now than of being burnt after a defeat, may decide on precipitating hostilities, earnestly hoping that the Powers will still, by seizing the fleet, give them an excuse for surrendering also. This, I am satisfied, is the present position. The Ministry has exhausted all appliances in a game of brag and, if it fights, it will be to escape personal punishment.

ENGLAND AND THE PERSIAN MARKETS.

AN official report from the Russian Consul at Astrabad, published by the direction of the Minister of Finance, explains one of the causes of the present trade depression in England.

Formerly Persia was regarded as one of our closest markets in the east. Throughout the country the chief control of foreign trade was in the hands of English firms. Russia's trade with Persia did not amount to £100,000. In 1884, according to the Russian official report, the increase upon 1883 amounted to £200,000 alone, being a development of 40 per cent in one year. Last twelvemonth, if we are to believe the Tiffis papers, the progress was still of a marked character, and expectations are held out that the increase will beat the record of 1884. If it be remembered that since the conquest of Bokhara our trade with that khanate has fallen from £758,000 a year to £145,000, our readers will see at once that the expansion of Russia in the East is not attended with any beneficial results to British commerce, whatever may be the advantages to humanity at large which certain Radical sentimentalists profess to discover in the extension of Cossack rule. The loss of over £600,000 a year in Bokhara, over £200,000 a year in Persia, and a serious decrease in Afghanistan all tell in the long run upon Manchester and Birmingham, and account for some of that depression of trade from which all our manufacturing centres are now suffering. Moreover, as we shall show directly, not only is Russia pressing us out of Persia, but Germany is becoming a severe competitor. To encourage German trade Prince Bismarck established an Embassy at Theran a short time ago, and has since appointed a consul at Baku. Every assistance is afforded in the Caucasus and Persia to German firms, while the traditions of Downing Street and the adoption by the Gladstone Cabinet of a purely passive policy in Persia after the evacuation of Candahar have reacted seriously upon the operations of our traders. The market of Khorassan is practically lost. It is only in the Persian Gulf that we at all hold our own.

There are three ways of reaching the markets of Persia—across Transcaucasia, through Asia Minor, and from the Persian Gulf. Formerly a very large amount of European trade with Persia was transacted across Transcaucasia owing to the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

A further decline of ¼ in Consols took place yesterday, but otherwise the usual financial quotations from London were devoid of change, and the General Produce markets were also unaltered.

Respecting Cotton, the reports from all quarters continue quiet and unexciting. In Liverpool yesterday the sales were only 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats, and although spot quotations were unchanged, Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. Fine Machine Ginned Broach with the Fully Good Clause March-April shipment appears to have changed hands at 4 3d. delivered terms, which shows a loss of ¼d. on to-day's price here without including commission. From New York prices come unaltered at 9¼ cents for ready and 9·35 cents per lb for July shipment. The receipts at the U. S ports continue large, the following being the comparison with the three previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesdays' Receipts	12,000	4,000	6,000	13,000
Four days' do.	39,000	11,000	17,000	40,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,372,000	4,537 000	4,588,000	5,373,000

Our local Cotton Market continues in the same inanimate condition we have had to report for some time past. Sellers decline to reduce their prices, nor does there seem any good reason for their doing so, while they can still obtain their asking rates whenever business comes to be done. We hear of purchases to-day of Good Bhownuggers at Rs. 177 for May, and of best Broach ready at Rs. 197 per candy. No doubt exporters, as a rule, are holding off for considerably lower figures, but their conservatism counts for little so long as such rates as these are being paid.

Wheat is firm at previous prices for future delivery, but ready we should call the market, shade easier, as arrivals of new crop are beginning to relieve the pressure for ready shipments.

Seeds are quiet and unaltered.

Freights are quiet, and if anything, rather easier in the matter of rates. A steamer is reported to have been fixed to-day for May loading at 22s. 6d. option of two U.K. or Continent, with the here. Mediterranean ports at 30s., payable

We quote current rates as follows :—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
London ..	..	20s.
Open Charter	..	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
Havre	..	22s. 6d.
Dunkirk	..	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6s.
Antwerp	..	2 s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Marseilles	..	21s. 3d.
Trieste and Venice....	..	20s. 9d. to 2s.

Exchange.—We openened with a fairly steady feeling, and during the forenoon some of the banks were drawers of short dated bills at 1-32d. advance on yesterday's rates, but later on this was lost, and at the close we call the position decidedly weaker, inasmuch as credits for delivery in the early part of May have been done at 1s. 6 3-32d. Wednesday, of course, is always an irregular day in sterling, as operators have a desire to hold aloof, pending the result of the biddings for Council drafts, but the feeling this afternoon has been distinctly indicative of lower figures than last week's biddings being obtained. We quote now :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-16d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 5 29-32d. to 15-16d. ..
Do. Three months' sight..	1s. 6 1-32d. ..
Credits	1s. 6d. ..
Francs	1·91. ..

Government Paper remains practically unchanged at Rs. 97¾ to 13-16 for fours and Rs. 101 for fours-and-a-half.

In Shares we have had a blank day, the market having been closed, owing to the death of a Hindu Maharaja.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	720
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	16 dc.	821
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	[illegible]	590
Exchange Banks.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	206
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30[illegible]	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Alliers Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	745
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	112
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	765
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	8
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	60,0	500	500	..	450
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	990xd
Bezar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	795xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	690xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	675
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	700
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	920xd
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	85
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	625
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	690
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	810
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hinguntam Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hyrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	..	81
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	1,000xd
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	..	450
Jacbs Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	36	1,150xd
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50	500	Rs. 30	565
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	14-5-7	401
Khandesh.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,125xd
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	3,500	1,000	1,0	Rs. 5	915
Madras United	500	0,0	1,0	Rs. 125	15
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,0	..	2,690
Manockjee Petit's	1,000	1,00	1,0	..	675
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	1,220
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	4,000	1,000	Rs. 50	190
National Spinning....	800	1,000	1,000	..	1,491
NalgaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	600
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	100
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	607
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	997½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	592½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	280
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	105
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	950
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	880
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,500
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	1,300
Southern India.....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	750
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	..	435
Victoria Mills	537	2,000	1,000	..	275
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	..	580
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.....	770	1,000	1,000	..	800

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 100	200 / 100	{ 10 / ..	190 / 150
Bedham, Pila & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 13	142
Bapty Co., Ld.....	2,625	200	165	Rs. 2½	0
Barton & Co., Ld.....	1,000	00	140	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue.	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	710
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	270
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	121
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,200xd
Do. (2nd issue).	{ 2,000	62	375	45	795
Do. (3rd issue)		62	375	..	
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	60	1,000	1,000	2	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.c.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	100	..	33
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,00	100	100	..	114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Associa. tion.....	5,00	100	10	Re 11 25	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	..	..	44
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	58	50	30	..	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ltd.	500	50	200	35 p. c	300
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	20	175	Rs. 26	333
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	80	..	85
Mechanic Building Co	4,000	5	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	30	10	100	9 p.ct	95xd
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1500	10	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,00	20	5	5 & 7	80xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	2	20	..	2
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,00	10	100	9 p. c	81
Port Clearing Co.	5,00	1,00	1,000	Rs. 16	365
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	200	1,000	Rs. 10	1,675
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	80	Rs. 12	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	2,500	100	50	Rs. 33	70
Soundy & Co., Ld. ..	1,00	10	100	Rs. 8	
Telephone Co., Ld....	10,20	25	2	Re 1	14
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	2,00	50	250	Rs. 110	1465
Thanker & Co., Ltd ..	1,40	10	100	Rs. 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	00	175	100	..	127
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 p.c	200

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Sir Lancelot, 885 tons, Captain M McDonald, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steam-ship Clan Gordon, 1,354 tons, Captain N. Harrison, sails to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B. J. S. N. Co's steam-ship Scindia, 1,986 tons, Captain J. Black, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, etc., with a general cargo.

The ship White Rose, 1,557 tons, Captain F. C. Wale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin (17th March) in ballast, and one deck passenger.

The steam-ship Gulf of Venice, 1,962 tons, Captain D. Livon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (27th Feb) with a general cargo of 2,935 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The B. J. S. N. Co's steam-ship Agra, 1,225 tons, Captain J. A. W. May, sailed yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Ingle, Mr. Ardeshir Jamsetji, lady, Corporal Harbord, one diver and 17 deck.

Her Majesty's I. M. S. Patrick Stewart, 1,115 tons, Captain Edward Bishop, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which she left on the 27th March with the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs. B. T. Flinch and child, Mr. Mc Governe Mr. T. M. Barwick, and 212 native men, women and childreme.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

31ST MARCH.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Darien	1780	H. B. Beard	E	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Gordon	1351	N. Harrison	F	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Britania	3069	F. Blight	B	W & A Graham.
,, Peveril	1794	A. Burgess	L	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Sam Weller.	964	Murray	A	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Assam	3037	W. J. Nantes ..	..	P & O Company.
,, F. Primavesi	1066	A. D. Rey	K	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Australasian	2303	Simpson	N	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Khalif	1491	A. Nash	O	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, St. Dunstan.	1451	J. Henry	P	Killick, Nixon, & Co.
,, Othello ...	1934	J. Atkin	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Rocius ...	2120	Kayall	A	Macculloch & Co
,, C. Buchanan	1913	Coubett	D	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Hajeem	2022	Newey	T	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Pekin	2125	Symons	G	P. & O. Co.
,, City of Manchester	2089	Gilmour	T	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
31	I. M. S. Patrick Stewart	Bishop	Kurrachee, Mar. 27.
	Gulf of Venice (s)	Swan	Shields, Feb. 27.
	White Rose (ship)	Wale.....	Cochin, March 17.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
31	Sir Lancelot.....	McDonald ..	Havre.
	Agra (s)	May	Coasts & Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Scindia, for Rangoon.
,, R. Rubattino (s), for Genoa, &c.
,, Clan Gordon, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Naples, for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
26	Sirdhana (s)..... Mackay	Bombay, March 4.
	Nurjahan (s) .... Budd	Colombo, March 15.
27	Chellerton (s).... Clarke	Galle, March 21.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.—Steamers Roumania, Capella, Coconada and Bhundara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
28	Kilora (s).....	Bombay.
	Bokhara (s)	London.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
27	Sirocco (s)	Cuddalore.
28	Nuddea (s)	[illegible]
	Duke of Buccleuch (s)	Calcutta.

SPECTACLES.

As my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me should do so at once.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY.
28, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

The only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Deputy-Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., Abbottabad, writes :—"Some time since I obtained a pair of Pebble Spectacles from you which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair. You take great pains in testing the sight, and your Pebbles are so good that I shall strongly recommend any one requiring Optical assistance to apply to you."

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.

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Mr. LAWRENCE'S Pamphlet, "Ignorance the cause of numerous Eye Diseases." Post frey, 4½ annas.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Messrs. Marcks and Company, Ld., in reorganising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. Menist's approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated, by the satisfaction and benefits which will be derived from their use.
First-Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence,
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
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DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
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Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Thesbaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelain ware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DeBOVIS—March 30, at Malabar Hill, the wife of F. DeBovis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a son.

DEATH.

HENDERSON—March 28, at Sirur, Wookey, Superintendent of Police, aged eleven months and nine days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTHS.

RAMSAY—March 23, at Palghaut, the wife of N. S. Ramsay, Esq., of a son.
BURTON-BENNET—March 26, at Umballa, the wife of Major Burton-Bennet, of a son.
DEANE—March 26, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon-Major Andrew Deane, M.D., Civil Surgeon, of a son.
RYVES—March 26, at Arrah, the wife of W. T. Ryves, Opium Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FAULKNER—March 25, at Bhagalpur, by the Rev. Father Cosari, Ernest Trevelyan, third son of G. H. Faulkner, Esq., to Josephine, second daughter of G. Sciortino, Esq., Lt. J. D.
DISNEY—FAULKNER—March 25, at Bhagalpur, by the Rev. E. Faulkner Brown, M. A., assisted by the Rev. J. C. Ince, G. W. Disney, to Cory Annie, third daughter of G. H. Faulkner, Esq., both of Bhagalpur.
McCRACKEN—MERK—March 24, at St. Paul's, Umballa Donald Edwards McCracken, Assistant to Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, to Bertha Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. J. N. Merk, C. M. S.

DEATH.

RUSSELL—March 27, at Mysore, Florence Caroline Ayscough, infant daughter of Mr. Charles and Mrs. Katlinka Russell, aged 3 months and 11 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

The opening by the Nizam on Saturday of the extension to Warangal of the Hyderabad State Railway will mark the completion of another stage in the material development of His Highness's territory. The recent progress of the State, indeed, as we have lately shown, is marked in more directions than one, and there are gratifying evidences that the good advice which the late Viceroy gave to the Nizam on his installation a couple of years since is bearing its proper fruit. "Look to your finances," Lord Ripon said to the young ruler—"disordered finances are the ruin of States." The injunction met with a ready response in the notification which the Nawab Salar Jung issued on assuming the responsibilities of the Ministry. The first matter to which His Excellency therein declared his determination to direct his attention was the finances of the State. Every effort, the Minister promised, would be made to curtail the expenditure and to keep it within the income. It is much too soon to expect to find in the finances of the Hyderabad State a complete realization of the large promises herein contained. If we were to look at the system in vogue in the Nizam's State from the point of view of *la haute finance* there would doubtless be much which would have to be set down as unscientific and unsatisfactory. But if the Nizam's Budgets show that the State is paying its way, that the income is progressive and the expenditure is not extravagant, there will be no ground for the belief that the promises of 1884 have been allowed to remain, as the promises of installation days sometimes are allowed to remain, forgotten and unfulfilled. The finances of the State were in a much better condition when the Nizam was installed on the *gadi* than interested depreciators of its credit chose to represent in magazine articles and elsewhere. But there were features in it not consistent with a regular, well-ordered finance. We showed recently how resolutely the long-standing accumulation of claims by village officers had been dealt with by the Nawab Salar Jung, and how small a remnant of them stood over for disposal at the end of the last financial year. In this matter alone the Minister has made a substantial contribution to the fulfilment of one of the promises with which he began his career. So long as these outstanding claims remained unsatisfied and unadjusted, the sound rule of finance which requires that the needs of the year shall be met by the resources of the year could never be acted up to. There is reason to believe that the next statement of the financial condition of the State will be embarrassed by no such disorganizing element as this. The removal of it from the balance-sheet will constitute an important step towards the regularity and good management which the financial authorities in Hyderabad have declared their intention of aiming at.

The revenue itself shows all the signs of healthy progress. Just as Mr. Gladstone thirteen years ago found cause for congratulating the English people upon the fact that their revenue had grown by leaps and bounds, and that it had attained dimensions which it had never reached before, so the present advisers of the Nizam have ground for congratulating his subjects upon the unexampled prosperity indicated in the condition of the public revenue. Last year the total ordinary income of the State exceeded by nine lakhs a total of three crores. While the ordinary revenue was thus twenty and a half lakhs in excess of that of the previous year, the ordinary expenditure showed a diminution of forty lakhs—a coincidence between advancing incomings and decreasing outgoings which might excite the envy of Sir William Harcourt, if Mr. Gladstone's new Chancellor of the Exchequer were to come across a Statistical Abstract from Hyderabad. The surplus of upwards of thirty one-lakhs and a quarter which the ordinary financial transactions of the year revealed were, like the income of the last year, the largest which the Hyderabad Government have ever recorded. But Hyderabad, like States farther advanced in the science of finance, has an extraordinary budget as well as an ordinary budget, and with this taken into the account the total receipts of the year were Rs. 4,78,86,607, and the total expenditure Rs. 4,70,67,250, the true surplus of the year being thus brought down to a little less than eight lakhs and a quarter, still a substantial margin for a State with a nominal revenue of less than four crores. There is no reason for believing that the growth of the revenue of the State has been secured at the cost of the comfort and well-being of the Nizam's subjects. The land revenue stands for nearly half the income of the State, and it is a fact abundant in suggestiveness that although close upon two crores were collected from the ryots of the Hyderabad territory, the number of cases in which coercive measures had to be taken was insignificant. The increased yield of abkari may be taken, other things being equal, as an indication of the greater capacity of the people for providing themselves with luxuries. The decline in customs would seem to tell the other way but for a reason which, unsatisfactory though it is, reduces its significance as an economic indicator. Sudden and not easily explicable fluctuations have for some years past been characteristic of the customs revenue in the Hyderabad State, and it is of some importance that these should be either accounted for or remedied. The circumstance, it is said, has lately been the subject of anxious inquiry by the authorities.

The customs revenue, in fact, presents more than one feature which the Government recognize as unsatisfactory, and which is not likely long to remain unamended. The exemption of the Hyderabad nobles from liability to pay customs duties is an anomaly which can be defended only on grounds of prescriptive right. Like the exemption of Hyderabad suitors from liability to pay process fees in civil actions, it has its origin in the ease with which in the good old times each man did what was right in his own eyes, for it was so much easier to ignore the claims of Government in the capital than in the districts. The one of these has been done away with; the other and the greater one remains. But it is seriously threatened. The Minister is reported to have recently sent in a memorandum to the Council of State, strongly urging the abolition of the privileges of the nobility in regard to customs duties, and the principle of the measure is believed to have been already resolved upon. But there are difficulties in the way, and they do not arise entirely in Hyderabad. The exemption extends to European residents in Secunderabad, and the Hyderabad nobles are not likely to concur with a good grace in a measure of equalization so unequally applied as this would be if Secunderabad retained its privileges in this respect. It is not likely, however, that the Government of India, by declining to interfere with the exemption in Secunderabad, would be disposed to hinder a reform of some importance to the finances of Hyderabad. The proposals of the Nizam's Government in this matter are so clearly in the right direction, that it would be a regrettable thing if any serious obstacle to their realization were to present itself. It is only in instalments of this kind that the work of financial reform and re-organisation, still inadequately carried out, can be effected. There is still much in the financial administration of the State which needs amendment. There has been, for instance, a too frequent recourse to the Hyderabad saukars for temporary accommodation, for which nine per cent. seems an abundantly generous rate of interest for a State to pay which has as good credit as the Nizam's. But even in this respect there has of late been a perceptible improvement, and it is no longer the subject of complaint that it used to be that money is allowed to accumulate in the district treasuries while large amounts are borrowed from the saukars of the city. They have changed all that, and there is promise of much else being changed for the better if a fair field be left to those who have begun the good work.

Lord Reay's speech at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening contained, as all his speeches do, at least one passage which leads the mind in out-of-the-way paths of thought. The fact that so distinguished a civilian as Mr. Melvill had never until then addressed a public meeting reminded His Excellency, who habitually seizes the philosophy of an incident, of the possibility of ordering the course of this world with a little less talking than it is accustomed to. He has told us before of the "wandering minstrels on many platforms" who fill so large a place in the politics of England in these days, and evidently the thought that they are not the most useful of all human beings still possesses him. The worst of it is that from the nature of their rivalry the talker cannot easily be put down by the worker. When Mill indicated somewhere the inordinate importance which in a democracy is assigned to the arts of expression, he anticipated much that Lord Reay must have had in his mind when he instituted a very "odorous caparison" between a hypothetical cabinet of platform orators and an equally hypothetical cabinet of experienced and skilled administrators. Perhaps Mr. Mill and the Governor were equally right; only it was equally incumbent upon each to recognise that the talker is in these later days not so much the rival as the complement of the administrator, and that in a democracy the platform exerts a real influence upon the bureau. But to think of certain eminent statesmen deprived of the platform—deprived even of the railway platform—is to think of them retired into the backwoods. Those who are somewhat indifferent to the eloquence by which Mr. Gladstone has led captive more than half his countrymen will find it easy to sympathise with the distrust which Prince Bismarck has expressed in statesmen of the rhetorical order. But perhaps Lord Reay did not mean to go quite so far or in quite the same direction as Prince Bismarck.

The discussion in the Town Council yesterday on the naming of a new road in Girgaum would have been avoided if the Council had been bound down by pains and penalties to talk only on subjects that need to be talked about. The objection that was raised to the association of the name of the Municipal Commissioner with a useful work which he had been especially instrumental in carrying through was not more unreasonable than many other objections that have been raised in the Chamber; but we cannot nevertheless think it wise or appropriate. Mr. Olliviant's reluctance on the point was natural enough. He modestly prefers not to give his name to any public work so long as he is connected with the Corporation—a preference which seems rather old-fashioned when we think that Mr. Chamberlain contemplates with no pain a magnificent statue of his own fair form as he passes along the streets of Birmingham. But the Council might well overrule him on such a point without doing violence to his feelings. Dr. Peterson may have done himself an unconscious injustice in deprecating the naming of streets after distinguished or undistinguished citizens of Bombay. He surely did a doubtful service to the public in asserting a preference for a name which will be confusing to strangers and in which even ghariwallas may detect an absence of euphony. A road, after all, is a road, and if the new thoroughfare is not Girgaum Road, let a distinguishing name be given it. The introduction of "extensions" into our street nomenclature will give in a term that is neither lovely nor convenient.

The exertions which have been made in India for some years past for extending the age at which candidates can enter for the Covenanted Civil Service must have been totally unnecessary if the "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India, 1882-83"—an official publication of the India Office—may be relied upon. In that interesting Blue Book we read that "by the regulations at present in force every candidate must be between 17 and 192 years of age." An arrangement which opens the doors of the Covenanted Service to young men of a hundred and ninety-two cannot be greatly in need of extension. The printers apparently have done what Lord Kimberley has refused to do, and have thus added one more to the services that they have rendered to that portion of humanity which amuses itself with writing.

THE INDO-COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 12.

"Our Lady the Queen," as the Colonists style their Sovereign, is expected to honour with her presence the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, an event which is only a few weeks off now. Her Majesty did not once pay a visit to the "Health" or "Inventions," but the present Exhibition being the first since the year 1862 of such [illegible] of a Royal Commission, Her Majesty could scarcely withhold the honour of her presence. It is the only course by which she can show due appreciation of months of earnest labour, and of lavish self-sacrifices for philanthropic ends on the part of Her Majesty's possessions abroad. Of course, several of the continental monarchs and princes may come to London to examine the progress of those wondrous lands of ours beyond the seas; many of the greater Indian princes, groups of men and women of light and leading from the Colonies and hundreds of Americans. The latter come to England every summer in parties, explore the Killarney Lakes, go to Paris, and, returning home, call the journey the "Tour of Europe." Their own Exhibition at New Orleans this winter has been a wretched failure, so there is every reason they should come to see how we manage things—always to ensure success. But besides the Exhibition there are the two great marriages of the forthcoming season, that of the young Duke of Portland with the belle of the "British set" in New York, Miss Langdon and that of Earl Cairns (formerly Lord Garmoyle) with another lovely American, Miss Adele Grant.

The arrangements for doing honour in an especial sense to the Indian Empire at the Exhibition are engaging the attention not only of that veteran of the first line (in Exhibition matters), Sir Philip Owen, Executive Commissioner for the Indian Empire, but I may say of the whole of the executive. Let it be said at once that the Indian Palace (which is entered by the magnificent gateway presented to Great Britain by the Maharajah Scindia) will be the most important and most beautiful feature of the whole Exhibition. In all India itself it would be difficult to find so handsome or so perfect a structure. It covers the ground facing the old London Street, and is constructed throughout of brick, stone, and marble, which gives promise that it will remain long after the Exhibition as one of the art trophies of South Kensington. When you enter the building there is a vast Reception Hall flanked on either side by the proper suite of private rooms, zenanas, &c., all of them alcoved with true Oriental archways and carvings. Beyond the Reception Hall, which itself is intended possibly for guests of all nations, there is a Durbar Hall, circular in form, of great size and roofed by a dome. Within this chamber it is intended that Royalty shall hold many durbars during the summer. I looked in vain in the neighbourhood for a mosque or a Hindoo temple, either of which furnished in orthodox form with rich carpets, bells, and tom-toms, would have been full of interest for Europeans. These, indeed, are grave omissions in the Exhibition. But if there are not temples, there is that physical characteristic of most parts of Hindostan—a jungle. To make this a perfect wilderness and a fitting rendezvous for elephants, tigers, snakes, jackals, and flying foxes, the services of our greatest naturalist, Rowland Ward, have been secured. The wild beasts will, it is true, be stu

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ROUMELIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 30.

Russia having definitely refused to accept the proposal of Italy that Prince Alexander should be appointed Governor-General of Roumelia for an indefinite period, the Great Powers have reverted to the former proposal that he be appointed for a term of five years.

THE RIOTING IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 30.

Owing to the extraordinary precautions taken by the Belgian Government the districts affected by the late riots are gradually becoming tranquillized.

Quiet has been restored at Charleroi.

THE P. AND O. S. S. VENETIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH. 31.

The P. and O. Agent hears from Hongkong that the steamer Venetia was got off at 1 p. m. on Monday but slightly damaged. She has proceeded to Yokohama.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. George Arbuthnot succeeds Mr. Macfadyen as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, the latter going home.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 31.

The s. s. Mirzapore, with the outward English mails of the 19th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. last night, and the s.s. Khedive for Colombo and Calcutta at 8 a.m., this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hansada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 31.

H. M. S. Curacoa from Singapore arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester market has been dull.

Good Fair Shellers	4
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5
8¼ "	6-1¼
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¾
4½ "	75 15-16
" Consols for account	100¼
3½ " Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ " French Routes	106½
Bar Silver	46d

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, March 30.		
10 p.m.		77·7
WEDNESDAY, March 31.		
6 a.m.		75·9
10 a.m.		82·0
2 p.m.		83·4
4 p.m.		82·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Scost, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

LADY REAY yesterday visited the *Bombay Natural History Society's* Rooms in Apollo Street, where she remained for upwards of an hour examining the collections. Lady Reay expressed herself as being greatly pleased with all she saw, and congratulated the members of the committee who were present upon the success of the Society.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WEST resumed his seat on the bench of the High Court yesterday. His Lordship sat in the Second Division Court on the Appellate Side with Mr. Justice Birdwood.

DR. R. N. KHORY of this city is engaged in preparing a treatise on "Bombay Materia Medica, and their Therapeutics." The object of the book is chiefly to point out the qualities and use of various native drugs, which, if introduced into English practice, would be of therapeutic value.

THE result of the Subordinate Judges' and High Court Pleaders' examination, recently held in the Town Hall, has been declared. The examiners were Mr. Justice Jardine, Messrs. Leith and Anderson, barristers-at-law, Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Registrar, High Court, and Messrs. Pandurang Balibhadra and Kallabhai Lulloobhai, pleaders. Of the 216 candidates who presented themselves at the examination, the following ten have passed:—Higher Standard, Mr. Duttoo Sittaram Gokar. Lower Standard, Messrs. Harsookhram Panditram Pandia, Withul Ganesh Pradhan, Luxmichund Pitamber Adalaj, Pestonjee Hirjeebhoy Aklesaria, Vajiram Manibhai Mehta, Merwanjee Framjee, Tribhowundas Bhugwandas, Gopal Aaunt Kookarnee, and Luxmishunker Devshunker.

A QUESTION of considerable interest to railway employés was disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley, as Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, yesterday. The discharge of Edward J. S. Shrewsbury, an insolvent, who was employed in the Locomotive department of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was opposed some days ago on the ground that he had not mentioned a word in his schedule about his contributions towards the Provident Fund and the Mutual Fund. He contributed 5 per cent. of his salary per month to the former fund. The contributions were received by a committee called the trustees of the fund; and they became a trust in favour of the insolvent, in which he had a beneficial interest, and which came into his possession at the termination of his service. It was contended that the Official Assignee had a right to this money for the benefit of the creditors. On the other hand, it was urged that the insolvent's right to the money was merely a contigent one. If he retired from the service, the trustees, at his desire, would pay the money to his wife and children; and should he be dismissed from the service for misconduct, he would be entitled only to his actual contributions, and not to any interest. Under the rules, the directors of the company, in the event of the insolvent's death, would expend the money in sending his wife and children to Europe. His Lordship decided that the contributions formed an expectancy and contingency, a part of the property of the railway employés, which would, under the rules, be returned to them or their families, with interest; or in case of dismissal from the service, without interest. It was therefore ordered that the insolvent should enter in his schedule the sums standing to his credit in the company's books in respect of the two funds. It was left to the Official Assignee to take what steps he might think proper to realise the money for the benefit of the creditors.

IT is anticipated that the work of the Afghan Boundary Commission will be finished by the middle of May.

BEFORE proceeding to Simla, Sir Steuart Bayley and the Hon. Mr. Hilbert are expected at Aurangabad, on a visit to the caves of Ellora and Ajunta.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN'S Financial Statement shows that the estimated expenditure on account of war preparations in 1885-86 amounts to £2,057,100. A large proportion of this is due to the temporary Bolan Railway, which swallowed up no less a sum than £319,300. In addition to this, the light railway or tramway for use in the Bolan cost £20,500, and large amounts went in Telegraph and Public Works charges.

THE military expenditure during the past year has been increased by the cost of the Delhi Camp of Exercise. The actual cost of the Camp, it is expected, will very considerably exceed the round sum of £100,000 at which it is estimated. Certain charges connected with the Rawal Pindi Camp are brought into the past year's accounts and amount to the respectable figure of £50,000. Then the purchase of remounts consequent on the reorganisation of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery Batteries comes to £90,620; and a share of the £151,473, which is the cost of the additional British and native troops in India, falls upon the year.

FISH-CURING operations on the Coromandel Coast during last year under the new system showed a considerable increase. No less than 32,780 maunds of salt were consumed in curing 2,13,358 maunds of fish, at a cost of Rs. 11,531. These figures are nearly double those of the preceding year.

THE establishment of a regular line of fast steamers on the rivers of the Surma Valley, Assam, has, thanks to the interest taken in the scheme by the officiating Chief Commissioner, become an accomplished fact. The steamers will be run by the Rivers Steam Navigation Company which is subsidised to the extent of a lakh per annum.

THE death is announced of Thakore Simbu Singh, Revenue Member, Maharaja of Jeypore's Council, which took place on the 13th inst. It is said that when he felt his end to be approaching, Thakore Simbu Singh took a quiet farewell of his friends, native and European, urging earnestly upon the former the importance of working in union for the good of the State, and then he dictated a short letter to his fellow-members of the Council:—"I have long worked together with you; if in all this time I have given any one any cause for offence in anything, forgive me."

THE *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* is responsible for the statement that at the last Holi festival at Amritsar, Baron de Brenner, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, not only formed one of the festive throng, dressed as a Hindu, but also distributed largess to priests and, when discovered, was warmly thanked, prayed for and sprinkled over with the Holi color. The *Journal* adds:—"He has been engaged at Lahore in taking photographs and measurements of members of frontier tribes passing through the provincial capital or found at the Oriental College, which, like Count de Gubernatis, he has inspected and admired, for the Baron is no mean linguist and scholar. He has made very large purchases throughout his travels, but is chiefly interested in anthropological inquiries, in which, we trust, the Anjuman-i-Punjab will be able to afford him some aid."

THE *Pioneer* writes as follows regarding a matter much talked of in Bombay of late:—"The point at issue is not whether the amateurs sang and acted well in the *Pirates of Pensance*, nor yet whether they were adequately supported by the Bombay public. On all hands it is agreed that the acting, the singing, the costumes, the scenery, and the audience were all that could be desired. It is the villain bawbee that has set folk by the ears again. Some of the audience, who paid to be amused and were amused, had been hugging to their bosoms the fond belief that by so doing they had displayed a benevolent sympathy for the local charitable institutions; while the amateurs were equally in error in supposing that the Bombay public would be content to see the last of its rupees when they disappeared into the ticket office. The whole proceeds of the crowded houses are alleged to have gone in cutcherry and suppers for the actors, whose defence is that they never intended to devote the surplus to charitable institutions, even if there had been a surplus. If the facts are as stated, the moral would appear to be that charitably-disposed persons would do better to bestow their charities direct; and that amateurs, who intend to spend the proceeds of their performances upon themselves, should call themselves 'professionals' to avoid mistakes."

THE court-martial which inquired into the allegations of drunkenness against Lieutenant Macdonald, of the Border Regiment, has found him guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed the service. "The defence of sunstroke," remarks the Allahabad *Pioneer*, "was a favourite one before the sentence, and probably would never have been set up, in the case of a private or a non-commissioned officer. Granting that Lieutenant Macdonald was likely to be affected by an amount of alcohol which would not be immodorate in some other men, by his own showing he must have been fully aware of this, and should of course have been doubly careful to put a guard upon himself. But while fully admitting the justice of the sentence, it must be added that dismissal from the service is a sentence of such severity that it calls up some compassion for the unfortunate subject. And this we feel not only because drunkenness is a fault which meets with such uneven punishment in this world, so that a man who soaks habitually but cautiously may go free, and another suffer for a mere indiscretion—for that consideration might be turned by saying that what is punished is not drinking, but scandalous or offensive behaviour—but because on this particular occasion of the Delhi ball, if there is any truth in report, he was no more in fault than many others who had the good luck to escape coming under the notice of authority."

A LETTER from the Commissioner of Tenasserim is published, thanking the Christian Karens for the very valuable assistance they so readily and willingly gave the Government in recently attacking and breaking up rebel bands. Colonel Plant (the Commissioner) says that in so acting they have made the suppression of rebellion a much easier matter than it otherwise would have been; and that by their bravery and hearty co-operation the Karens in question stand out in strong and favourable contrast to the Burmese villagers who might advantageously profit by the former's loyalty and pluck. The letter goes on to say that the Commissioner is grieved to learn that, in rendering this ready and valuable aid, the Karens lost nine killed, including their pastor. He has much pleasure in knowing that the Karen exertions were crowned by the capture of the Myanchang Phoongie, and the reward for the capture of this leader of rebellion will now be given to the Karens, while the Government further propose, in recognition of the Karens' courage and loyalty, to give a fair proportion of arms and ammunition to the different villages."

THE system of State life assurance and monthly allowances to officers of the Postal Department, introduced in February 1884, has been fairly successful. It appears from a return, which has just been published showing the results attained during the fourteen months ending March 31, 1885, that no life policies were taken out under the rule which enables a single payment to be made for effecting a policy. But 398 policies, representing a total value of Rs. 5,63,225, were taken out, the premia on which were payable by monthly instalments. The average value of each of these policies was Rs. 1,450. Ten policies, amounting to Rs. 14,150, lapsed or were surrendered, and two claims, amounting to Rs. 1,500, were paid. The premia received aggregated Rs. 16,453, and, after deducting the sum paid for claims, the balance at the hands of the Government was Rs. 14,949. Of the policies issued, 357 were by natives, and 41 by Europeans or Eurasians. Bengal heads the list with 91 policies, Madras comes next with 73; 52 were taken out in Bombay, and 43 in Assam, but the system has not yet found much favour in other parts of India. The number of employés in the Post Office who had taken out policies was 105 of the whole, which is a satisfactory number considering that no less than 22,585 of such employés are either postmen, runners, boatmen, and others in receipt of small wages. The system of monthly allowances has not proved successful, as only four were purchased, representing a total monthly income of Rs. 18, two being immediate and two deferred allowances. It appears that the rates of payment for these allowances are too high, and that they cannot compete with other investments.

IF Mr. Gladstone adheres to his original intention, he will make a statement in the House of Commons this evening regarding his proposals for dealing with the Irish question. It is generally understood that he will propose to concede Home Rule to the extent of establishing an Irish Parliament in Dublin.

MR. H. S. THOMAS arrived at Madura on Friday, to conduct the inquiry into Mr. Crole's administration, and on the following morning the Collector's sheristadar wrote to the municipal head clerk, and directed him to take the whole of the municipal accounts for the past four years over to the Collector's house, as well as all accounts concerning the Park from the date when the Park was handed over to the Municipality.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

FORMATION OF A BRANCH IN BOMBAY.

THE public meeting at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening for the formation of a branch of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India was presided over by H. E. the Governor. By the time Lord and Lady Reay arrived, the hall was fairly filled and a storm of cheers greeted them as they were escorted to the platform, where her ladyship found many ladies already seated. When the doors were first opened it needed all the restraint of the police to prevent the crowding of the front seats which had been specially reserved in view of such a contingency, and these rapidly filled soon afterwards by those for whom they had been retained, including a number of Parsee ladies, Lady Reay occupied a seat on the left hand of the Governor, whose immediate supporters on the other side were two members of the Executive Council—the Hon. M. Melvill and the Hon. F. Forbes Adam. There were also present:—the Right Rev. Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate General, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., Mr. G. F. Sheppard, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, the Hon. Budrodeen Tyebjee, Surgeon-General Moore, C.I.E, Colonel H. W. Wilson, S. C., Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Ollivant, C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Deputy-Surgeon General L. S. Bruce, Professor Wordsworth, Mr. W. E. Hart, Professor Forrest, Captain Steel, A.D.C., Mr. G. A. Kittredge, Drs. Bainbridge, Arnott, and Kirtikar, the Revs. H. N. Midwinter and P. Greig, Lieutenant-Colonel Portman, Messrs. J. Jefferson, P. Ryan, Harold King, G. Cotton, Manockjee Cursetjee, Joomabhoy Laljee, S. D. Sassoon, Shewahunker Govindram, G. S. Mankar, Pherozeshah M. Mehta, N. G. Chandravarkar, Goculdas, Jugmohundas, Raghunath N. Khote, Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Guneshan Nilkunt, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, K. R. Cama, N. R. Ranina, M. M. Bhownuggree, and Vundravundas Purshotumdas.

His Excellency opened the proceedings as follows:—My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I shall only trouble you on this memorable occasion with a very few opening remarks. The last time that we were assembled here it was to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of a great English statesman, Mr. Fawcett (cheers), and it is an extremely logical sequel of that meeting that we should be here to-day to inaugurate, or rather let me say to continue in this Presidency, the movement which is already flourishing. I am quite sure that nothing would have pleased Mr. Fawcett more than if he had known that we were taking a share in the movement which has for its object to give proper medical aid to the women of India. Fortunately both the object and the means by which that object is to be carried out are of a nature which brings Englishmen and women and Indian men and women of all classes into harmony with each other. I think we are all perfectly agreed about the object of this meeting. (Hear, hear.) The peculiar nature of the life which purdah women lead is one on which I am not called to express any opinion. Perhaps I may be allowed to say that if we have to choose between the extreme of reserve in women and the opposite extreme, I for one certainly am in favour of the extreme of reserve. (Cheers.) And I will tell you why. Because I believe that in questions of so delicate a nature, which touch their whole relation to, fate in this concerned—I cannot disguise that from this meeting—depend upon Christian ethics those ethics favour reserve. But there is besides this another point of view in one of the main causes which the strength of England has undoubtedly been its home life. (Cheers.) And if there is one thing more than another which Englishmen should treasure as a most precious heirloom and by their intercourse with the civilisations it touches is the purity—may I call it the domesticity of their homes. Now I am quite sure that the Indian people in their aspirations—in their noblest aspirations—desire to obtain for their women many of the blessings which Englishmen have always aimed. To render that possible this meeting will supply one of the means. The unrelieved suffering in many a home must seriously affect its happiness. By a fortunate coincidence at the time when this want is so keenly felt we have got a supply of female doctors in England prepared to come forward and supply the need, and I for one do not believe that a more interesting field to open their labours than that which presents itself on these shores to English graduates in medicine and surgery. (Cheers.) A meeting held only yesterday reminded us of what was done by the first workers, by the first pioneers, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee, and also Dr. Harkisondas Narotumdas's splendid donation which I may tell you we have had great difficulty in securing, owing to the condition of the Indian Exchequer, which in this case has to do its part, and to which such a good cause should appeal cheerfully when it can. (Laughter and cheers.) Now in addition we have a list of subscriptions of which a large item was gathered at a concert in Readymoney Hall (cheers), and I need not tell you that we hope that this excellent example given in that Hall will be followed in various quarters. (Laughter.) We are deeply indebted to the ladies and gentlemen who on that occasion gave us their best services, to the young ladies, some few years ago I had the pleasure of seeing listening with great attention to a lecture delivered by one of the professors of the college. They take their place in the lecture room, and enjoy the same rights and privileges with the male students; and at the end of their educational course, the first class willobtain the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery from the University, while those of the second class will receive from the Grant Medical College a certificate declaring them entitled to practice as female medical practitioners. Mr. Kittredge's third object was to establish a hospital for women and children under women doctors. How well this object has been attained you will realise when I remind you that in November 1883, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught laid the foundation stone of a hospital to be called the Cama Hospital after the benevolent founder, Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, who gave the large sum of Rs. 1,61,000 for the purpose of building a hospital for women and children under the charge of women doctors. (Cheers.) That hospital is now approaching completion, and in two or three months will be ready for the reception of patients. It will henceforth be maintained at the cost of Government, and will be superintended by Drs. Pechey and Ellaby, and, if possible, will be entirely officered and served by females. (Cheers.) It is expected that this entire exclusion of males from the hospital will induce many women to go to it, who would be prevented by their scruples and prejudices from resorting to the wards of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Gocouldas Tejpal Hospitals, in which they would be treated and attended by males. It is also intended that Miss Pechey should train a staff of nurses and midwives, and should form a class of female medical students; and it is hoped that the advantages of female tuition there afforded to them will induce many women to come from Guzerat and other parts of the Presidency and put themselves under Miss Pechey's tuition, who would be unwilling to go for education to the Grant Medical College, where they would have to attend lectures in company with the male students. The only obstacle which I see to the fulfilment of this hope is that it may be difficult for young women from the mofussil, who may have friends in Bombay, to find lodgings in the neighbourhood of the hospital suited to their sex and unprotected condition. Now I have recently read in the newspapers that a noble Hindu lady in Bengal has given the munificent sum of one and half lakhs of rupees for building a hostel or lodging house for female medical students in Calcutta, and a resolution of the Government of Bengal calls attention to the noble gift, and observes that it removes the only obstacle to the study of medicine by women in Calcutta. I may perhaps venture to suggest to the wealthy and benevolent gentlemen of this city, of whom I know that there are always many on the lookout for a worthy object on which to expend their wealth, that no worthier object could be found, that no institution could more illustriously commemorate the name of the founder, that no act of charity would give greater pleasure, when it is brought to her notice—to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress—than the establishment of a home for female medical students in the vicinity of the Cama Hospital. It is one of the finest and most conspicuous sites in Bombay, and a handsome building erected there would entitle the founder to the applause of his fellow-citizens, the thanks of Government, and the gratitude of posterity. The last of the four objects of Mr. Kittredge's association was the establishment of a dispensary for women and children. This object the committee has been enabled to carry out by the liberality of a well-known citizen of Bombay, Hajee Curreem Mahomed Suliman, who placed Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the committee for the purpose. This dispensary was formally opened yesterday by Lady Reay, and we then had the pleasure of hearing from Mr. Kittredge how successfully it has hitherto been conducted in a temporary building under the supervision of Miss Pechey and Miss Ellaby. The expenses of he institution, other than the salaries of the doctors, have been destroyed from a sum of Rs. 500 a month, liberally maranteed by the Municipality for three years. The number of women and children, who have received relief at the dispensary has averaged 2,00 monthly. It will henceforth be carried on in connection with the Cama Hospital, and I cannot doubt that it will be as successful and popular in the future as it has been in the past. Another instance of private munificence which I have to mention to you is that of the late Mahomed Ismail Yusuf Mahomedas Narotumdas, for the purpose of building a hospital for women and children in connection with the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. (Cheers.) The Government has had some difficulty in availing itself of this liberal offer, because it is found that a hospital of the dimensions contemplated by Mr. Harkisondas will cost 2½ lakhs of rupees, and in these hard times it is not easy for Government to find 1½ lakhs of rupees for such a purpose. It was hoped that the Municipality would be willing to contribute, and an application was made to them with that object; but much to the disappointment of Government that application was flatly refused. I may perhaps express a hope that the gentlemen who have recently been elected members of the Corporation will take a more liberal view of the matter—(a laugh)—and, indeed, I cannot think that a small portion of the funds of the wealthy Municipality could be expended on any more worthy object. (Cheers.) In the meantime Government is doing what it can to make the money available; and it may be hoped that the project will not have to be abandoned for want of funds. One more example of private liberality I may mention to you; and that is an offer by Mr. Runchorelal Chotalal, the very able and public-spirited president of the Municipality at Ahmedabad, to give Rs. 20,000 for the establishment of a small hospital for women and children in that city, and to guarantee half the salary of a competent lady doctor for four years. (Cheers.) Government has now this offer under consideration, the practical difficulty of accepting it being that it is not certain that a competent lady doctor will be forthcoming. But it may be hoped that this difficulty will disappear, and that if the Municipality of Ahmedabad can be induced to contribute to it, Mr. Runchorelal's benevolent object will be carried out. I have now told you what has been done in the past. We have not advanced so fast or so far as Madras, in which the medical education of women has made great progress—so much so, that the college and medical schools in that Presidency are now able to supply medical practitioners to other parts of British India, and even to Native States. Indeed, Lady Reay has shown me a letter from the Dewan of Alwar in which he says that "the Maharaja has already obtained from Madras the services of an excellent lady doctor, who has arrived and commenced work in the capital of that State." (Cheers.) But, I think, we may fairly say that, thanks to the exertion of Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Bengalee, we have made as good a progress as any other part of India except Madras.

I come now to the immediate object of our meeting to-day, viz., the establishment in Bombay of a branch of what is known as "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund." I dare say you are all aware that, when Lady Dufferin was leaving England for India, Her Majesty the Queen personally commended to her care the women of this country, and besought her to use her utmost efforts to ameliorate the system of their medical treatment. (Cheers.) Accordingly, as soon as Lady Dufferin arrived in India, she consulted those who were best qualified to advise her; and the result of her deliberations was to lead her to the conclusion that the object could only be effected by formulating a scheme upon a broad and comprehensive basis, which would secure the adhesion of all persons interested in the welfare of their countrywomen. This was accordingly done by the issue at Simla last year of the "Prospectus of the National Association." This prospectus was received with the greatest favour by the heads of native society. Subscriptions and donations flowed in, accompanied by letters of sympathy and promise of active co-operation. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress telegraphed that she would be supreme patroness of the Association, and promised to give gold medals every year to the most successful passed female students. (Cheers.) It was determined that there should be a Central Association at Calcutta, and branches of the Association in the different presidencies and provinces, and perhaps also in Native States. The branch which it is now proposed to establish in Bombay will be under the immediate patronage and superintendence of Lady Reay, assisted by a committee. It will be entirely independent, will determine its own constitution and form of government, will administer its own affairs, and have the entire control of its own funds. Those funds already amount to upwards of a lakh of rupees, raised chiefly by Lady Reay chiefly from Chiefs connected with this Presidency, and many of whom have expressed themselves as anxious to have female doctors in their capitals. Among others, I may especially mention H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur, who has forwarded to Lady Reay a donation of Rs. 500 from himself, Rs. 500 from the Rani Saheb, and Rs. 200 from each of his three brothers; and he has also endowed a midwifery scholarship to be called after Lady Reay. (Cheers.) I need hardly say that the amount already received, considerable as it is, will be quite inadequate to the needs of the Association, which, if its operations are carried out on the extensive scale which we desire, will have to bear a heavy and continuous expenditure. I have no fear, however, that the citizens of this great city will, for the first time in its history, belie its reputation for munificence and liberality. I do not think it necessary to enter at great detail into the objects of the Association. It will be sufficient if I say that they proceed upon almost exactly the same lines on those of Mr. Kittredge's fund. That is to say, they are, first, medical tuition: and this, as I have already told you, will be supplied by the Grant Medical College and the Cama Hospital, and will probably be most further developed, so far as Lady Reay's end is concerned, by the establishment of scholarships for the support of students, while under tuition and training; secondly, medical relief, which will include the establishment of dispensaries and wards in hospitals for the treatment of women and children, and the provision of qualified female medical officers; and thirdly, the supply of female nurses and midwives. I also wish you to understand that, though the Association will always be able to rely on the cordial support of Government and its medical officers, yet it is not intended that the institution should be in any sense of the word a Government institution, or that Government should interfere in the management of its affairs. If it is to be the success which we anticipate, it must be established on the broad basis of popular sympathy and support, and upon the principles of local self-govt. (Cheers) The Municipalities and Local Boards throughout the Presidency may do much to further the objects of the Association, by providing female wards in the hospitals under their charge, by establishing female dispensaries, and by employing female doctors and trained nurses. It may be hoped that by these means the terrible mortality which the statistics show to exist among women and young children in the Presidency—and how terrible it is, you will realise when I tell you that the statistics for 1884, which are the latest available, show that out of every 1,000 children under the age of one year, no less than 214 died in that year—I say, it may be hoped that this terrible mortality will be sensibly diminished, and the general health and happiness of the whole population be largely increased. Before I sit down, I should like to say a few words upon a matter which may at first sight appear to you to be irrelevant to the subject which we are met to consider, but which is really closely connected with it. Within the last few days we have received the sad intelligence of the death of Jaising Row Abba Saheb, the Regent of Kolhapore. I do not think that a more enlightened administrator, or a better man has ever held the reins of power in any State in India. To the State of Kolhapore his loss is for the moment almost irreparable: and it has caused the deepest regret on public grounds to this Government, and on private grounds to those who, like myself, had the honour of numbering Abba Saheb among their personal friends. Only a few months ago I had the pleasure of welcoming him back from England, full of health and vigour, and eager to apply to the benefit of his subjects the ideas of progress which had been developed in his own mind by his visit to Europe. He had had the honour of a personal interview with Her Majesty the Queen, and she had, I believe, impressed upon him her desire to ameliorate the condition of his countrywomen. However this may be, almost his first public act, when he returned to Kolhapore, was to take the chair at a large public meeting called to further the cause of medical education for women in the Southern Mahratta Country. At that meeting it was resolved that the Regent should write to the Dean of the Medical College for Women at Philadelphia in the United States, and procure thence a properly qualified medical lady, who should devote herself to the tuition of women in the Southern Mahratta Country, and take charge of the female ward of the Albert Edward Hospital at Kolhapore. It was also agreed that the Regent should provide a house and salary for the lady doctor, and also quarters and scholarships for medical students. To all that Abba Saheb eagerly agreed, and in so doing he has set an example well worthy of imitation by the rulers of all native States. He has not lived to see the tree blossom which he planted, but it will blossom and bear fruit. I cannot doubt that the name of Abba Saheb will long be held in affectionate remembrance by his countrymen and countrywomen, and I trust and believe that his son, the youthful Maharaja of Kolhapore, will tread in the footsteps of his honoured father. (Cheers) I fear I have detained you long, but there is one incident connected with the last event, which I have mentioned which is of such peculiar interest that I must not pass it over in silence. I have told you that the late Regent of Kolhapore wrote to Philadelphia for the services of a qualified medical lady. It will surely surprise you to hear that the lady, who will, as it is hoped, respond to the invitation, is a young Mahratta Brahmin lady, who for three years has been studying medicine in the Yeoman's College of Pennsylvania. Her name is Anandibai Joshi, and she is a native of Callian. (Cheers.) Lady Reay has kindly allowed me to read a letter regarding her, written by the Dean of the College. It is addressed to Dr. Pepper, the President of the University of Pennsylvania, and is as follows:—

Dear doctor.—In reply to your inquiry in reference to Mrs. Anandibai Joshee, a student of this College, I report as follows:—She matriculated in October, 1883, and entered upon the three years' course of graded instruction. In March, 1885, she presented herself for final examination in the fundamental branches, Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry. She passed these examinations creditably, ranking eighth in her class, which consists of forty-two ladies. She is now passing the studies of the senior year, and her prospect of completing her examinations in March 1886 is good. As to your inquiry what is thought of her character and abilities by those who know her outside of the College, I can answer that the popular estimate is most favourable. She has spent her time entirely in study. She is modest, dignified, and prudent, and she has won the hearts of all those associated with her by her steadfast devotion to duty. She dresses as a Hindoo lady, and abstains wholly from animal food. Her husband is now with her in Philadelphia. I am the honour to remain, with great respect, sincerely yours.

RACHEL L. BODLEY,
Dean of Faculty

This letter is enclosed in another, addressed to Lady Reay by a friend in Philadelphia, who says, and well he may say of Mrs. Anandibai Joshi, "what force of character and energy are implied in such a course as hers!" (Cheers.) In a letter written to Lady Reay, Mrs. Mahadev Govind Ranade says, speaking of her friend Mrs. Anandibai Joshi her husband had to maintain her for some time: but after a few months' stay in the College, she obtained a scholarship of 400 dollars, which has greatly helped her in her studies." Surely this spectacle of a young Brahmin lady, for she is only 21, going to the other end of the world to study medicine; living alone among a strange people, but retaining her own national dress, and her own religion and social customs, devoting herself to study, but finding time to cultivate the friendship of those about her, and to win their affection and esteem; supporting herself the while on a scholarship won by her own exertion; surely, I say, such a spectacle justified the creed of those who believe, as I do, that the women of this country are capable of receiving, and ready to receive, the highest education, and that if their fathers and their husbands and their brothers will only give them encouragement, we shall in a few years have an abundant supply of native ladies, holding medical diplomas and practising their profession with profit to themselves and advantage to their countrywomen in every town in this Presidency. Sceptics may say that Mrs. Joshi's case is an exceptional and solitary one, and that one swallow does not make a spring. I reply that it is not so. We have among us now a young Parsee lady, who, at a recent concert astonished and delighted us by her spirited recitation of an English ballad, and who, as I am informed, is about to proceed with her brothers to England with the object of studying medicine and obtaining a degree (cheers.) I shall not be here to welcome her on her return, but I wish her god-speed at parting and I congratulate her upon being the pioneer of a movement which, I believe, will be of more solid benefit to the people of this country than any other boon educational, social or political which it would be possible to confer upon them. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Forbes Adam then moved, "That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to form in Bombay a National Association for the supply of female medical aid and instruction to the women in India." Mr. Adam said that after the opening remarks of His Excellency, and after the description by Mr. Melvill's Melvill of the success of the energetic and munificent efforts of those gentlemen who initiated the movement of which this was the fit successor, and after Mr. clear and comprehensive explanation of the objects and aims and purposes of the National Association, there could not be any uncertainty in their minds as to the desirableness of forming a branch in Bombay. The wails of that land had claimed often in past years to the advocates of many schemes framed to promote the general good, and there had been differences of opinion and doubts and misgivings as to the wisdom of what had been eloquently urged and carefully elaborated. But the scheme that had been unfolded to them that day must commend itself to their judgment and intelligence, and must secure the sympathy and good wishes of every humane and earnest heart not only there, but in every part of the presidency. (Cheers.) A project that had for its intention and design the amelioration of the condition of the women of India, the palliation of their sufferings and the bettering of their physical state, could not fail to call for the cordial support of all sections of their community. (Cheers.) And when it was remembered that although directed more immediately, and in the first instance to women's physical needs, the working out of the scheme would carry in its train many collateral influences tending to moral, social, and intellectual advancement, it deserved from them a generous and enthusiastic reception. (Cheers.) The work would proceed slowly, very slowly. It would begin from small things and spread and expand by modest and hesitating steps. To succeed at all would require the sustained and constant co-operation and aid according to their ability and opportunities of every man and woman well wisher. It would be no use to give once and then wash their hands of the whole affair. There must be regular yearly subscriptions, small or great, in proportion to the means of the donor and steady fostering exertions. Mr. Adam said he had intended to make a long speech, but after what has fallen from His Excellency, regarding the alarm that existed in the minds of many wise men from the growing carelessness of young people to oratory, (a laugh), he would take the hint and confine himself to one or two points. First they must hope that the example that had been set or would fire others with a desire to build and endow hospitals and provide dispensaries in other parts of the Presidency where they were wanted, but to him it seemed that the object that fell chiefly within the former and compass of their branch of the National Association was the teaching and training of native women till they were qualified to go as doctors into the towns and villages and homes of the people, and be received and accepted there; overcoming all prejudices and gradually establishing themselves till they were independent and self-supporting. (Cheers.) The field was vast and would take long to occupy, but if any progress and mark was to be made within a reasonable period, it would, Mr. Adam believed, be chiefly by these means. A system that secured the provision of the best and most suitable teachers, that attracted the fittest pupils in the greatest numbers was the system that would effect the most general good in the shortest time. In the meantime existing schools and colleges could do a great deal by extending every facility and encouragement to female students. They had been reminded that the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India had received the sanction and approval of the Queen-Empress (loud cheers); it had been launched in Delhi under the auspices of Lady Dufferin; and in Bombay Her Excellency Lady Reay had pushed forward preliminaries and prepared the way for a committee. (Cheers.) The scheme spoke persuasively for itself. If it did not, it would be from those high sponsors and sureties and not from any words of his, that it would unfailingly obtain the countenance, favor and support of that great and representative meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar said that he had been asked to second the resolution which had just been moved by the Hon Mr. Adam, and he need scarcely say he felt the greatest pleasure in doing so. He stated that he had no doubt that it was the unanimous sentiment of those assembled that they had met that day under distinguished auspices to lay, as it were, the foundation of a work, that was at once great and good of the value of which they, of the present generation, could not speak too highly, and which, the generations to come, would appreciate even more heartily than they did at the present moment. (Cheers.) There was one aspect of its usefulness particularly which ought to recommend it to the sympathy and support of every enlightened well-wisher of this country. It was the opinion of some who had thought carefully on the subject that nothing could succeed so well in promoting the cause of social progress among them as the employment of indirect methods—methods which would gradually root out social evils without encountering prejudice or evoking opposition. If that was a correct view—and he for one, humbly thought that there was something to be said in favour of it—if that, he said, was a correct view, then this Association that they were about to establish was eminently fitted to secure that end. (Cheers.) It would assist the progress of social reform indirectly but materially, for by relieving the physical sufferings of the women in India on the one hand, and assigning to her what Charles Kingsley called "her natural share in the sacred office of healer," they would be raising her in every way, and when they had raised her, then and not till then would they have raised the man too. (Loud cheers, hear, and cheers.) He hoped that the object of the Association to supply the country with lady doctors trained in India would not only steadily but principally be kept in view. It ought to occupy the attention of the Association more than any other, for by means of it they would be making the influence of the Association widely felt—they would be able to give medical relief to those who would most need it. He meant the masses, who dwelled in cottages and formed the great body of the Indian public. It gave him great pleasure to hear sometime ago from Miss Florence Nightingale, a name that might very appropriately be mentioned at this meeting, for it was the name of a lady that had shown to them by her self-sacrificing labours in the cause of suffering humanity how noble a woman could be. (Cheers.) He said he heard for that he had intended to make a long speech, but after what has fallen from His Excellency, regarding the alarm that existed in the minds of many wise men from the growing carelessness of young people to oratory, (a laugh), he would take the hint and confine himself to one or two points. First they must hope that the example that had been set or would fire others with a desire to build and endow hospitals and provide dispensaries in other parts of the Presidency where they were wanted, but to him it seemed that the object that fell chiefly within the former and compass of their branch of the National Association was the teaching and training of native women till they were

whether utilitarian ideas were making great progress in this country, but he thought that they might make perhaps more progress if Hindus could be brought to believe that "in our weary sunburnt country" a fair measure of happiness was attainable by every one of us. Whether or not, observed his Lordship, he should be in exact agreement with that writer as to the importance of the advancement of strictly utilitarian ideas in this country he did not know. But no one who had seen for himself anything of the life of the country could fail to feel that nothing could be more pathetic than the thought that the impossibility of relieving physical suffering was a great hindrance to the advance, intellectual and moral, of the people of India. His Lordship believed this Association was in the very happiest manner both in enunciation of principles and in sketching of details setting forth plans for the alleviation of physical suffering in India. With regard to the principles he need say nothing: just a word or two about the consummate wisdom with which it seemed to him the detailed plans for promoting that object were sketched in the report. When His Excellency and Lady Reay asked him to speak that evening, one of the special points put before him was that it was not their object to do these things for the people of India but to teach them to do them for themselves. The same spirit breathed in every line of the report put forward from head-quarters under the auspices of Lady Dufferin. They were told the movement must stand on a popular basis, that anything like over-centralization, or preponderating official influence in its conduct was disclaimed. (Hear, hear.) This appeared to his Lordship to be essential to the success not only of the direct objects of the movement, but of the promotion of the great moral objects of which he had already spoken. He was not such a traitor to the system of government which prevailed in this country as to suppose that Simla was capable of being politically wise for all India (laughter), nor was he such a slave to his own pocket, in view of what was coming on himself and others on the 1st of April next, as to think that Simla was capable of being financially wise for all India (renewed laughter); but he was quite sure that Simla could not make moral progress for all India. (Cheers.) Over-centralised government was, his Lordship thought, an evil; over-centralised moral progress he believed to be a contradiction in terms. In nothing had the Central Committee displayed such wisdom as in telling them in Bombay and Madras—"You must raise your own funds, you must organise your own movements; look to us simply for suggestions and impulses, and then work out everything for yourselves." (Cheers.) In the hope that the meeting would do much to set Bombay working out the scheme suggested to it from Simla under the auspices of the Countess of Dufferin (renewed cheers), his Lordship had much pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by Mr. Forbes-Adam, and seconded in the exceedingly able and suggestive speech which immediately followed. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and declared to be carried.

The Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee proposed, "That this meeting recognising the previous efforts to organise female medical education and to provide facilities for the treatment of Indian women by women considers that the aim of the branch should chiefly be to amplify and supplement the work already done in these directions in this Presidency." He said he deemed it not only a great pleasure but a high honour to be able to take a part in this national and benevolent movement. He thought, however, that after the eloquent and exhaustive address they had just had the pleasure of hearing from the Hon. Mr. Melvill, it would hardly be right for him to detain them with any lengthy observations of his own. The necessity for the supply of medical aid to the women of this country had been already universally admitted from one end of India to another. Great public meetings had been held in the capitals of the different Provinces presided over by the Viceroy and the governors, at which resolutions had been unanimously passed in furtherance of the same objects that they had in view this evening. He thought that the people of India have every reason to be grateful to those high and eminent personages who have devoted so much of their time and attention to the discovery of the means for alleviating in some degree the sufferings of the women of this country. (Cheers.) Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress ever solicitous for the welfare of her people (cheers) first started the idea. It was warmly taken up by H. E. the Countess of Dufferin, and it had been keenly and zealously supported in Bombay by H. E. Lady Reay, who had already by her kindly and gracious disposition and by the keen interest she took in all that concerned the social, moral, and intellectual advancement of the women of India had not only won the hearts of the men, but of the women of this Presidency. (Cheers.) No one who was at all acquainted with the social condition of India, would venture to deny for one moment that many of the women of this country would rather undergo any amount of physical pain and suffering than describe their symptoms in the presence of male doctors. Modesty, which was naturally born in every feminine breast, made even European ladies, free and educated as they were, and accustomed to male society—he said modesty made even them reluctant to describe their sufferings to male physicians. But this feeling of shyness and reluctance was intensified a hundredfold by the system of purda and seclusion, in which the better classes of the women of this country were, as a rule, brought up. The evil then was clear, patent, gigantic. Now, were they not bound to supply a remedy? Were they not bound to make some efforts to relieve their suffering women? What then was the remedy? The only effectual remedy was the supply of medical relief to women by the women themselves! This could be partly accomplished by establishing hospitals and dispensaries for women of the principal centres of population, presided over by the lady doctors. But while this would afford considerable relief to the poorer classes, it would leave entirely untouched those higher and better classes who had been brought up under the system of the purda, and who were either too proud or too well off to seek for relief at such charitable institutions. For this class of women the only remedy was the supply of a sufficient number of lady doctors, who would be able to attend them at their own houses, and whose services could be within the reach of people of moderate means. Now this system had been already partially tried in Bombay. It had proved eminently successful, as they would no doubt be told by the distinguished and learned lady who had kindly consented to second the resolution. But successful as had been their first experiment, it was but a drop in the ocean. For what could two or even three ladies, even though they were as skilled, as eminent, and as hard as working as Doctors Pechey and Ellaby (cheers), what could two ladies do in the midst of the vast population that they had in this Presidency. But the paucity of the lady doctors was not the only difficulty. They had two other formidable difficulties, the one relating to the pecuniary means and the other relating to the language of the patients. For they would not be surprised to hear that not one in a hundred native households could afford to engage the valuable and therefore expensive services of European doctors. And not one among a hundred thousand of native women could explain her case in English, which, of course, was the language these doctors would understand best. The only true and effectual remedy was therefore to train up a sufficient number of native women, who would take the same position and discharge the same obligations towards the female population of India that the graduates of the different medical colleges here had done towards the male population. This was, however, not merely a question of funds, but a question of time, and it became necessary, therefore, to continue the present system of bringing out lady doctors from Europe, until such time as the women of this country could take a part in relieving the sufferings of their own country women. The resolution, therefore, which he had the honor to submit to them, might be shortly summarised as a scheme for establishing hospitals and dispensaries for women, for tuition of women in the science of medicine, and for providing sufficient lady doctors till his own countrywomen could be sufficiently trained. He need scarcely say in conclusion that the work they had undertaken was a truly charitable and benevolent work, and he fully trusted, therefore, that Bombay, which had ever maintained its proud motto of "Urbs prima in Indis" in all matters of social, political, and intellectual progress, would not fail to respond with its usual generosity in furtherance of this truly national and charitable movement. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Edith Pechey, in seconding the resolution, proceeded to reply to the question put by Lord Reay. It was not one, she observed, that required an immediate answer, for it referred to a very remote and unlikely contingency. Supposing His Excellency had the gout (laughter) would she admit him into the Cama Hospital and attend upon him? (Renewed laughter.) As Dr. Ellaby was not beside her, and could not therefore be immediately consulted, she would only say that if His Excellency would stretch a point and put on a *sari* and *choli*, it would be their turn to stretch a point too and admit him into the hospital. (More laughter.) Or if His Excellency desired her humble services at Government House she should be happy to attend him there if he would promise that he would not serve her in the same way that ladies of India served male doctors. (Laughter.) She would have nothing to do with the purdah, for it was quite impossible to diagnose an attack of gout from a tongue put through a slit in the curtain, or a hand thrust through a chink in the door. (Loud laughter.) It was fortunate, continued Dr. Pechey, that coming after one who spoke her own language so much more fluently than she could do herself, no oratorical effort was required of her, and she had simply to make some practical suggestions as to how the aims of the old Association can best be carried on by the new. With regard to what had been done they had heard pretty well all that could be said, but Miss Pechey pointed out that, whilst 10,000 patients had attended the dispensary during the twenty months it had been open, the female patients attending the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital had by no means fallen off, which showed that the Jaffer Sulaiman Dispensary was really fulfilling the end Mr. Cumroo Sulaiman designed, and that the women who attended it were women who would not attend at any of the ordinary hospitals. The same might be said of the 160 patients received at the temporary hospital in Khetwadi. In private work Miss Pechey said she had also seen a very large number of patients, almost entirely in consultation with native doctors, who were often put to the extremely disagreeable and difficult task of prescribing for a patient without being allowed to make a diagnosis. The Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee had said all that was necessary as regards what was still to be done. The hospital and dispensary had answered so well in Bombay that they might take it for granted hospitals and dispensaries were what were wanted elsewhere. As at Ahmedabad, where Mr. Ranchaiai had offered Rs. 20,000 towards building a hospital for women, there was no doubt that in large towns private liberality would be sufficient. But these institutions were most wanted in the districts where the people were poorest and it was there the funds of the Association would be required to raise hospitals and dispensaries for women. Then when hospitals and dispensaries were provided they would require a staff of doctors and trained nurses, and the trained nurses she looked upon as quite necessary as trained doctors. She hoped many of the hospitals and dispensaries might also be endowed, but in many other instances she hoped that Government would see its way to appoint a medical staff. (Cheers.) Sternly as His Excellency might talk of the poverty of the exchequer, she was sure he was one who would never sleep quietly in his bed if he knew there were hospitals and dispensaries with patients and no doctors to attend them. (Hear, hear.) Another very important aim for this Association was to afford scholarships and means of livelihood to native women who were studying as doctors, midwives and nurses. This was most urgently required, as well as a building in which they could live. It would be an extremely good plan if each state, each district, each town, and each caste sent its own women to be educated as doctors, midwives, and nurses, and paid their expenses, or the expenses of several during the time of probation. This, Miss Pechey believed, would be done in many cases. Some of the Rajahs sending pupils from their states, some of the towns also sending women, and she further thought some castes would send their own caste women. The meeting would appreciate her anxiety for this, if she gave an example of what very frequently happened to her. She was called in by a native doctor to see a native lady whom she found very ill, requiring absolute rest. She told the patient there was a fair chance of recovery if she would only lie perfectly still. But she must not stir off her back, she might be sponged as she was lying, but she must on no account get up to have a bath. The answer given was—"The first thing she will do after we leave the room is to get up, stand on the stone floor and have a bath because you are not of the same caste as she is." The fact is, explained Miss Pechey, instead of being regarded as celestial visitants and ministering angels as our friends at home think of us, we are looked upon as a sort of Shaitan (laughter), who is called upon at the last extremity very much in the same way as Saul referred to the witch of Endor when all other appeals had been fruitless (laughter). But for all this, continued the speaker, money must be forthcoming. In looking over the list of donors to the previous fund, she noticed the names of very few gentlemen belonging to the Bhattia and Bannia castes, for Mr. Harkisondas and Mr. Tapidas would hardly be regarded as belonging to any special caste, because they were amongst those public-spirited gentlemen always ready to give money towards a good object. (Cheers.) These two castes were very wealthy and should come forward more liberally. Miss Pechey thought they should give scholarships to women of their own castes, or the Brahmin castes, because it was among these ladies that she was regarded as the formidable character of which she had spoken. She also noticed the entire absence of the names of women. In great movements for the good of their country women had always taken a front rank, and one very favourite method in the time of the Egyptians down to the last Franco-Prussian war, one of the favourite means of donation had been that of jewellery. Since she had been in India, she had had visions of little ladies covered with jewellery and so bowed down with the weight they could hardly move. She thought that if they would spare a little of their abundance towards this fund they would be none the worse, some would get more life and more alacrity. (Cheers.) Others might devote a bangle, and in her opinion no nose required more than one ring. (Laughter and cheers.) If the women of Bombay, judging from the amount of jewellery she had seen, would come forward and give of their abundance in that respect, Her Excellency would be almost embarrassed with the large fund at her disposal, whilst the Governor would be so greatly dazzled by the sight of the yellow metal that he would consider whether we could not have a sovereign currency on this side of India. (Laughter and loud cheers.)

Mr. M. M Bhownuggree, in supporting the resolution, said that he had to announce a donation in aid of the movement set on foot that night, which, he hoped, would be the precursor of many other donations. In the course of his experience in connection with an educational institution in this Presidency, he very soon found that, unless something tangible was done towards showing the results of female education, other forms of that education must be very slow indeed; and, therefore, he was very early impressed with the conviction that nothing could further the cause better than the introduction of female medical practitioners. They would supply a greatly needed want, and the speaker expressed his satisfaction at the great undertaking which under such distinguished auspices was set on foot by the inhabitants of this Presidency. If, after the assurances they had received of the ultimate success of this movement, and after the zeal and interest manifested in this great cause by the highest authorities in the land, they failed to receive adequate support, he could only say "God help the cause of suffering humanity and of national progress in India." (Cheers.) Mr. Bhownuggree then read a telegram he had received that afternoon from the Thakore Saheb of Bhaunagar, expressing His Highness's hearty sympathy with Lady Reay's female medical movement, and giving a sum of Rs. 1,000 as his second donation to the fund. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried amidst much cheering.

Mr. Kittredge proposed the formation of the following Committee of Reference:—H. H the Rao of Cutch, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Rana of Porebunder, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, G.C.S.I., H. H. the Jam of Navanuggur, K.C.S.I., H. H. the Rao Saheb of Dhrangadra, K.C.S.I., H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, the Hon. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, the Nawab of Junagbad, H. H the Nawab of Radhanpore, H. H. the Dewan of Palanpore, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice, Bombay, Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Sir Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Scott, Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir Mangaldas Nathobhoy, E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq., Adamjee Peerbhoy, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Portman, Colonel H. L. Nutt, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., Sorabjee S. Bengali, Esq., Colonel Watson, Colnel S. Wodehouse, James Jardine, Esq., W. E Hart, Esq., Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Vurjeevandass Madhowdas, Esq., R. M. Sayani, Esq., S. D. Sassoon, Esq., G. A. Kittredge, Esq., Vandravandas Pursotamdas, Esq., Khimjee Jiva, Esq., Deputy Surgeon General T. G. Hewlett, W. M Macaulay, Esq., Damodur Thackersey Muljee, Esq., Hurkissondas Narothamdas, Esq., F. D. Parker, Esq., F. A. Little, Esq. Kharsandas Waishindas, Esq., Mulji Hyraji, Esq., Tapidas Varajdas, Esq., H. Cook, Dr. J. Arnott, Jairaj Peerbhoy, Esq., H. Curwen, Esq., Grattan Geary, Esq, Dr. T. Blaney, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Khan Bahadur M. N. Murzban, Jehangir Cowasjee Readymoney, Esq., Sorabjee Framjee, Esq. Runchorlal Chotilal, Esq., Muncherjee N. Banajee, Esq., Chatarbuj Moraji, Esq, and Kharimbhai Ibrahim, Esq., Mr. Kittredge said that as the people of Bombay came forward so nobly and generously three years ago in answer to the appeal of Mr. Sorabji Bengali and himself, he hoped they would give more nobly and more generously still in aid of the cause presented by Lady Reay, so that all would see Bombay was determined to take the lead in this great national movement. (Cheers.)

Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, in supporting the resolution, said that in the history of this country, as far as he was aware, there had never been any movement which was so universally received with satisfaction. If was a movement which had enlisted the sympathy of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The movement, he said, had a brought the English and the Indians into closer contact, and united them into a firmer and a stronger band.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, who was warmly received, said the resolution which was placed in his hands was "That an Executive Committee be formed for the purpose of organizing the work of the Branch, and of giving effect to the objects of the Association, and that the Committee consist of the following:—President—H. E. Lady Reay. Members—Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I; Hon. M. Melvill C.S.I.; Hon. F. Forbes Adam; the Thakore Saheb of Gondal; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E.; Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee; Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Cummoo Suleiman, with power to add to their number." Mr. Mehta said that he had intended to ask His Excellency's permission that, as one having not the slightest hope of ever being in a Cabinet or entering His Excellency's Executive Council, he might be allowed to indulge in a little platform oratory. (Laughter.) But he would assure them that at that late hour of the night he would not do anything of the sort, but would only move the proposition before the meeting, contenting himself with one remark. They had observed with satisfaction that Her Excellency, Lady Reay was the president of the Executive Committee. (Cheers.) They had the good fortune of having a Governor like Lord Reay (cheers), and he (Mr. Mehta) was only giving expression to the public feeling, when he said that they were equally fortunate in that His Excellency had brought out a partner who knew so well to help him by her kindly, sagacious, and practical sympathy. (Cheers.)

Dr. Arnott seconded the proposition, observing that the movement had his very hearty sympathy.

The resolution was then carried.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., said that it gave him great pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for presiding at the meeting. (Loud cheers.) His Excellency's presence showed what a deep interest he evinced in the cause of the laudable scheme. (Cheers.) He took this opportunity also of congratulating Lady Reay on the success of the scheme in which she had all along taken such a deep and cordial interest. (Cheers). He trusted that the meeting would carry the proposition by acclamation. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.E., in seconding the resolution, observed that the movement which had been made about three years ago required a little pushing forward, and it had acquired as if it were a new life that day through the exertions of the very benevolent lady at the head of society in Bombay—Lady Reay. (Loud cheers). He had no doubt that under the good auspices of Lady Reay and her equally benevolent-minded husband, Lord Reay—(loud cheers)—the scheme would prosper and prove beneficial to the women of India, both of the present and the future generation. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was then carried by acclamation.

His Excellency the Governor acknowledged the vote in the following terms:—I wish to thank the gentlemen who have proposed and seconded the resolution for the very kind terms in which they have done it and also for the way they and other speakers have alluded to Lady Reay's endeavours to further this scheme. It would have been my duty under any circumstances to be present here to-night at a meeting inaugurating a work which has the special sanction and authority of my Royal and Imperial Mistress, still I wish you to believe that I am not here solely and merely in my official capacity. I wish on this occasion to join with the children of the soil in their desire to improve the condition of their helpmates, their wives, and daughters. It can be done in this direction, as I have said before, without in any way interfering with scruples which at all events is is the duty of the Government to regard and to respect. (Cheers.) Now before I sit down I have to enter a vigorously gentle protest against an assertion made by Miss Pechey, who spoke admirably and with authority. It is quite obvious that in official correspondence with Miss Pechey I shall have to be more than careful. (Laughter.) When I put a question to Miss Pechey she is not satisfied with answering the question I put, but she answers one that I did not put to her. I feel in duty bound to give this meeting, if they want it, an assurance that it never entered my head to invade the Cama Hospital in whatever disguise the wildest fancy might conceive. (More laughter.) I hope that I may have allayed any feeling of insecurity which might arise in the community about the future career of the Cama Hospital. (Cheers and laughter.) I must say that Miss Pechey has contributed to settle a question which exercised the mind of the Government, namely: What her exact position was with reference to the Surgeon-General? I should have liked Miss Pechey to have settled that question with the Surgeon-General herself, but after the experience I have had at this meeting I think it will be as well if the correspondence between the Government and Miss Pechey goes through the preliminary stage of investigation by the Surgeon-General. (Laughter.) I have seldom been at a meeting at which I have heard more interesting speeches, and at which the subject seemed to me to have had light thrown on it from various quarters so fully and with so much eloquence. This public meeting is worthy of many of its predecessors, and I hope that the list of donations and subscriptions will also be worthy of this town. (Cheers.)

His Excellency and Lady Reay left the platform, they were again and again cheered by the whole audience.

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The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be distinguished from Beef Tea, and is a most RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES
extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medical Tribune has lately published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles extracted from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

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Pelletier

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character, NEURALGIA HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

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It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

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PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

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[*ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

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Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalities of large cities.
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The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

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AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in an of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations presen as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in Eng land by the extensive use which is made by Adver tisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

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Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder,	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Rever	Rocks)	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Kourun
Cooria	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wanghi	Malkar
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaun
Dewra	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junc.	Jawar	Padsdari	Dygaun
tion*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdiah†
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindea
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Sheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Argaum	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Salgoon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwid	Jehwoor
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Kutupoorah	Sewnee	Poona*††	Barree Road
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Bailgaum	Khundi	Qorooiee	Unger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Nassick Rd*	Hoshangabad	Patua	Sholapur*†
Nasikwadee	Rampur	Dhondt	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Boroball	Kurubgam†
Lasulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for	Kartrux	Goolburga
Naldongree	*Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*††
Challegaum	Bankeri	Warungaum	Wadi
Kuigaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagheir††
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kurell (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Sirawlee	Nursingpore	Julgun†	Chicknagoo
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thisera
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Palr
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Brehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad (bad
Churney Rd	Wavjee	Chumargaum	Mahmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallei	Baraiee
Mahaluxmee	Bhoojar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kirwan	Saburmutte
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dengree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Boaleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Dhond
(Depot)	Nowsaree	Wasaud	Patree
Bhyader	Muroiee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheon	Anand	Sabli Road
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Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Golagunda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secundera
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	abad
eram*	Gangawarem	Musspetgate	

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Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. Do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Samshra
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavay	Songad
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
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Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs

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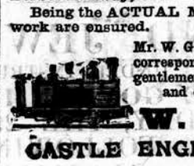

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